

# Overflow Juncture Flow Computations Compared with Experimental Data

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# Juncture Flow Experiment

Sponsored by NASA's Transformative Aeronautics Concepts Program's Transformational Tools and Technologies (T<sup>3</sup>) project

- Substantial effort to investigate the origin of separation bubbles found in wing-body juncture zones
- Primary goal is to gather validation level data, for future CFD code & turbulence model development
- Multi-year effort including several large-scale wind tunnel tests
  - First set of entries just finished: Nov 2017-April 2018
  - Planned Entries in the future







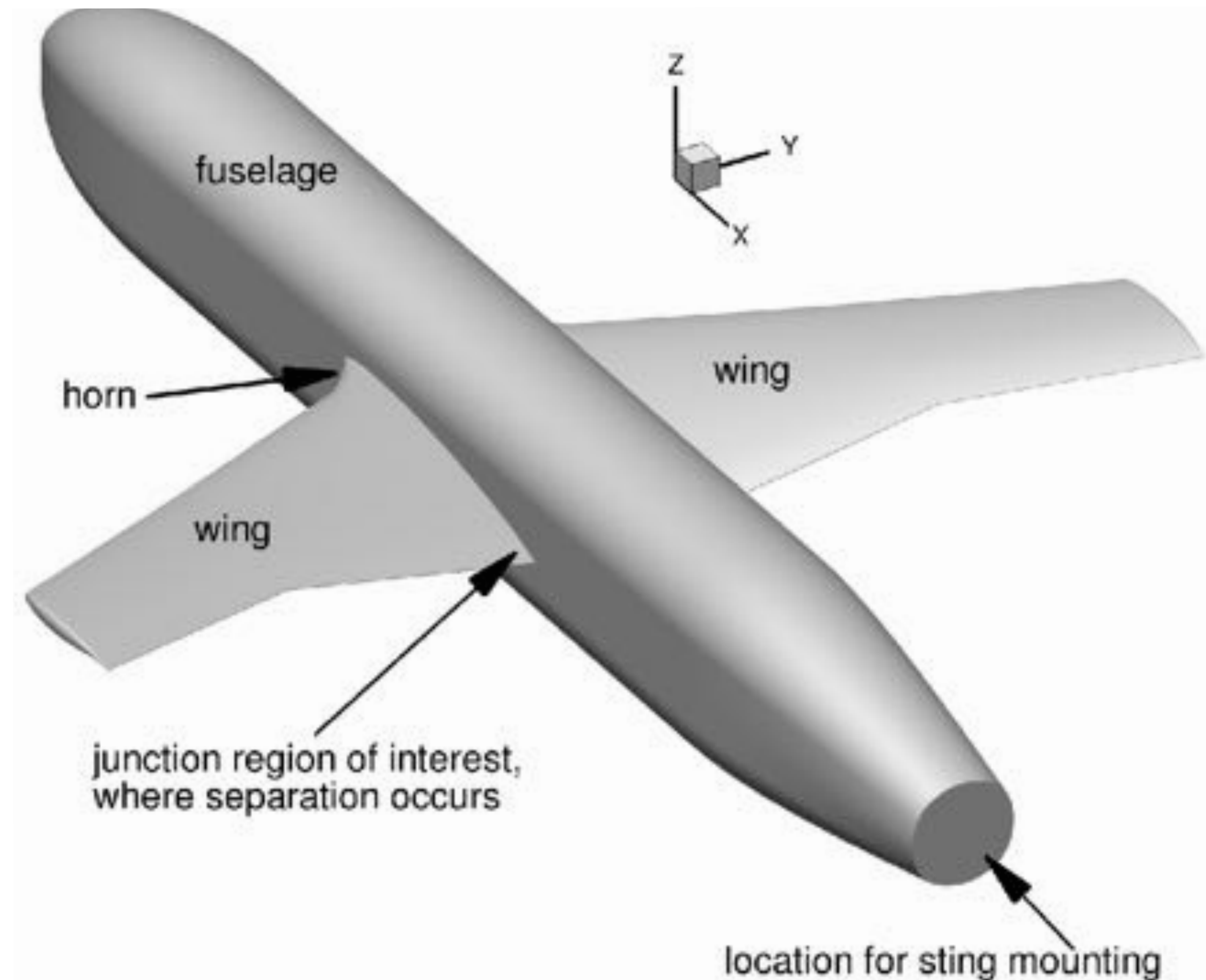
# Juncture Flow Experiment

- Heavy collaboration: CFD and WT design team
  - CFD used extensively in the experiment design
  - Companion CFD runs for all risk assessment experiments
- Publications:
  - AIAA 2016-1557, AIAA 2016-1558, AIAA 2017-4127, AIAA 2017-4126, NASA TM-2016-219348, STO-MP-AVT-284-02
- Have experimental data now, how well does CFD RANS (OVERFLOW) do?



# OVERFLOW Approach

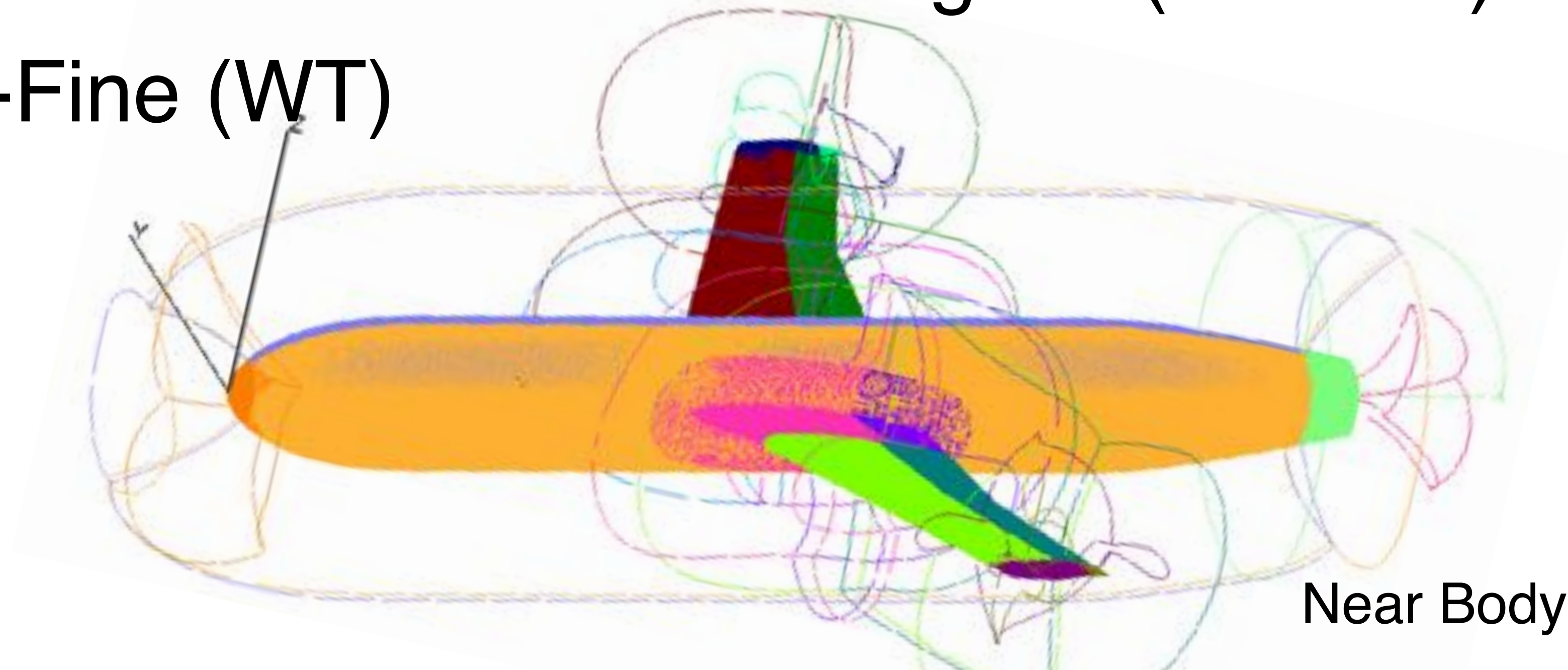
- Similar data analysis to prior talk (Chris Rumsey & FUN3D)
- OVERFLOW CFD RANS current “state of the art” evaluation
  - Grid Resolution (in Free Air)
  - Wall Effect, Free Air vs WT walls
  - Turbulence Model (in Free Air)
- Data Comparisons
  - Separation Size
  - Wing Pressure (cuts)
  - Surface Streamlines
  - Velocity Profiles
  - Reynolds Stress Profiles





# OVERFLOW Grids

- Structured overset grid system
  - Free Air: Curvilinear near-body, Cartesian off-body
  - WT: Curvilinear near-body, Curvilinear wind tunnel wall grids
- Grid family created using guidelines from DPW series
  - Coarse-Medium-Fine-Extra Fine grids (Free Air)
  - Medium-Fine (WT)



Near Body Grids



# OVERFLOW Grid Parameters

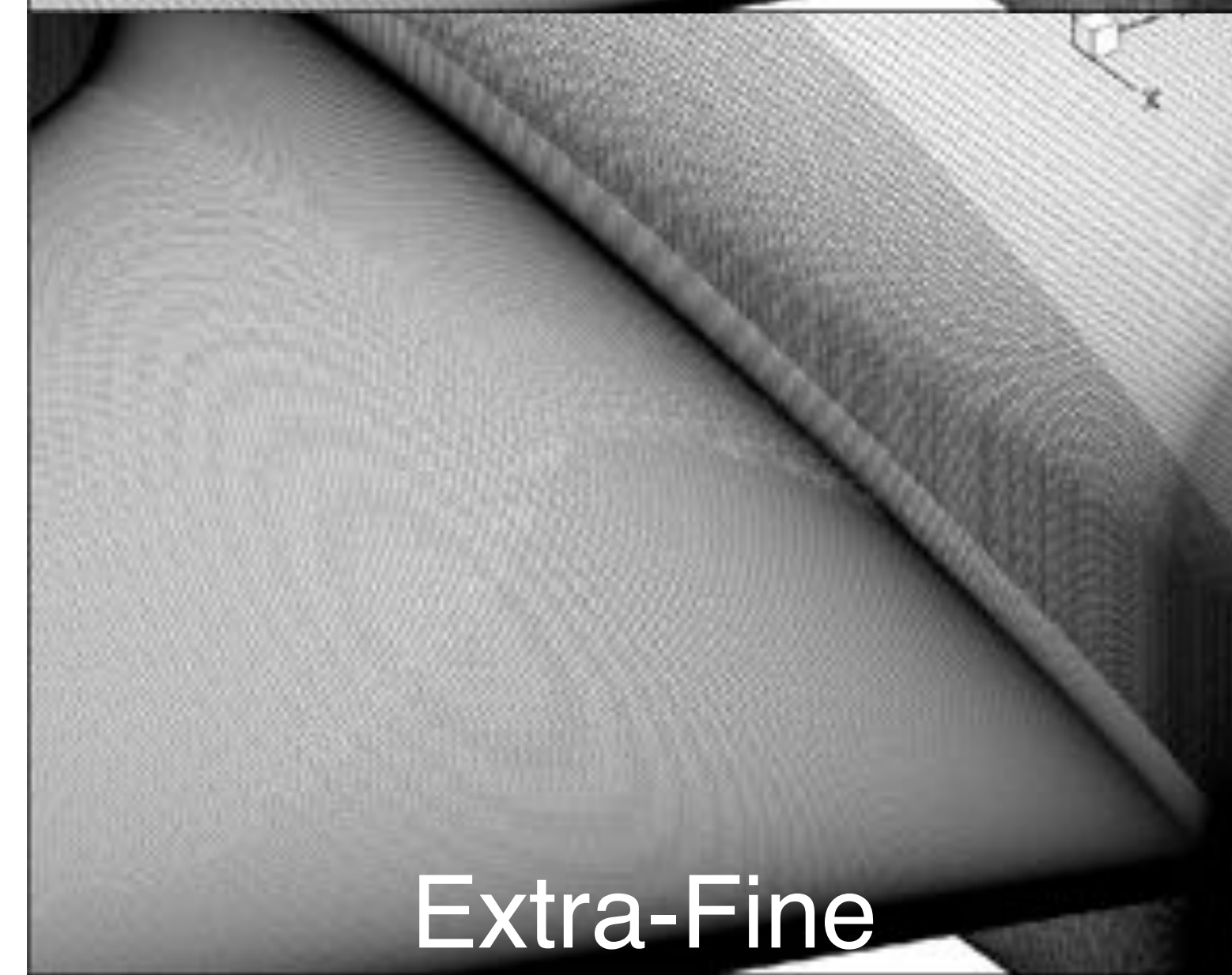
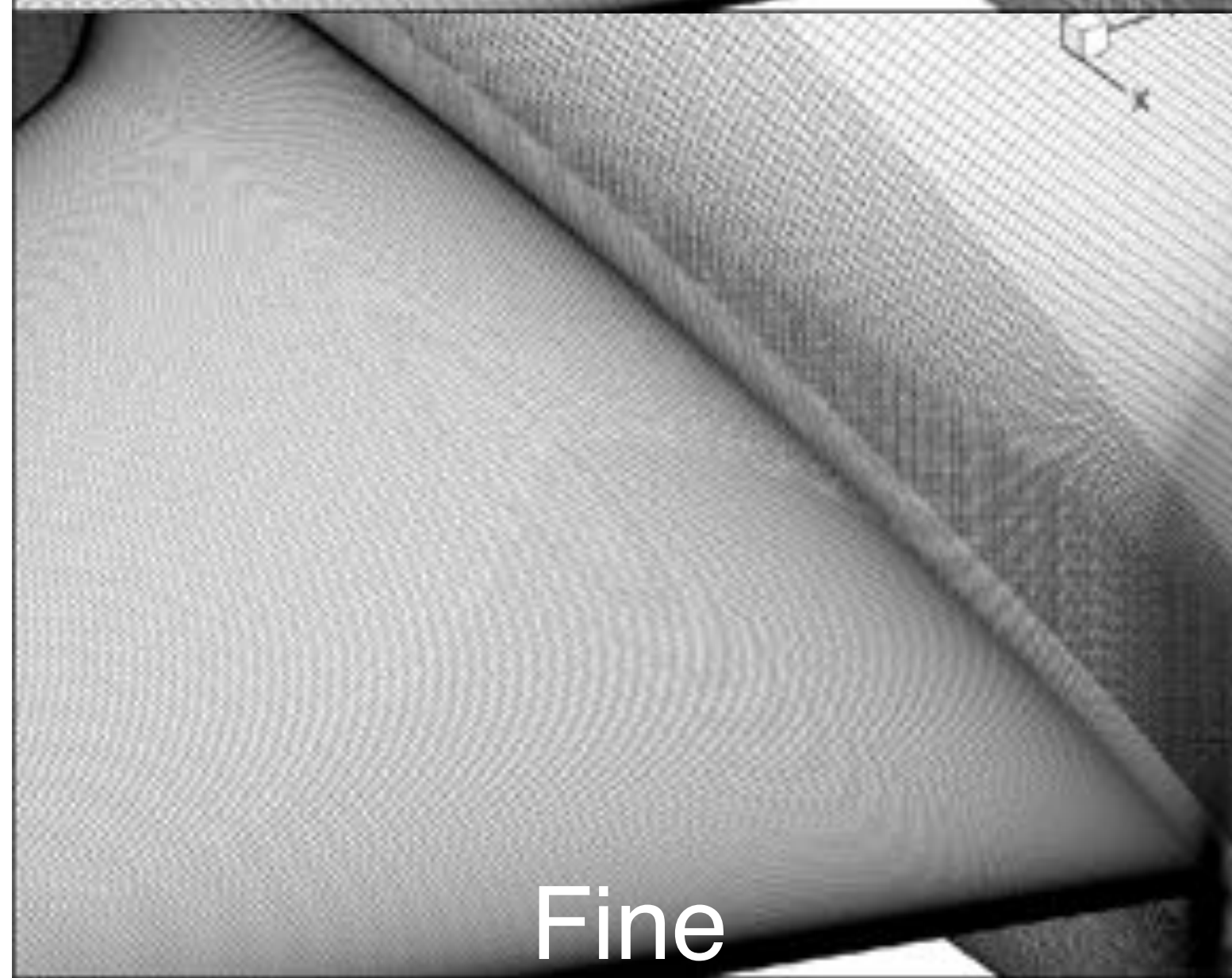
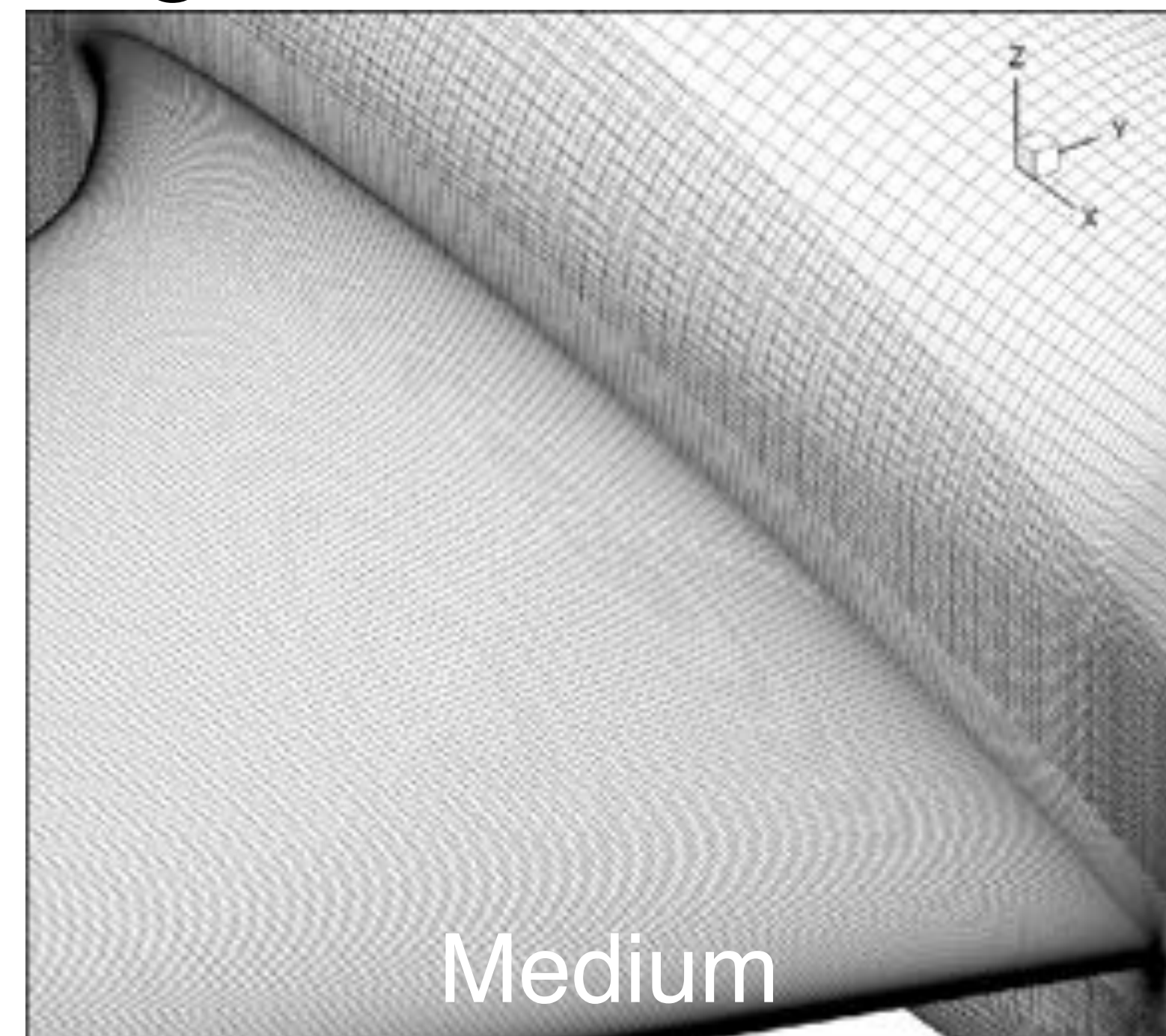
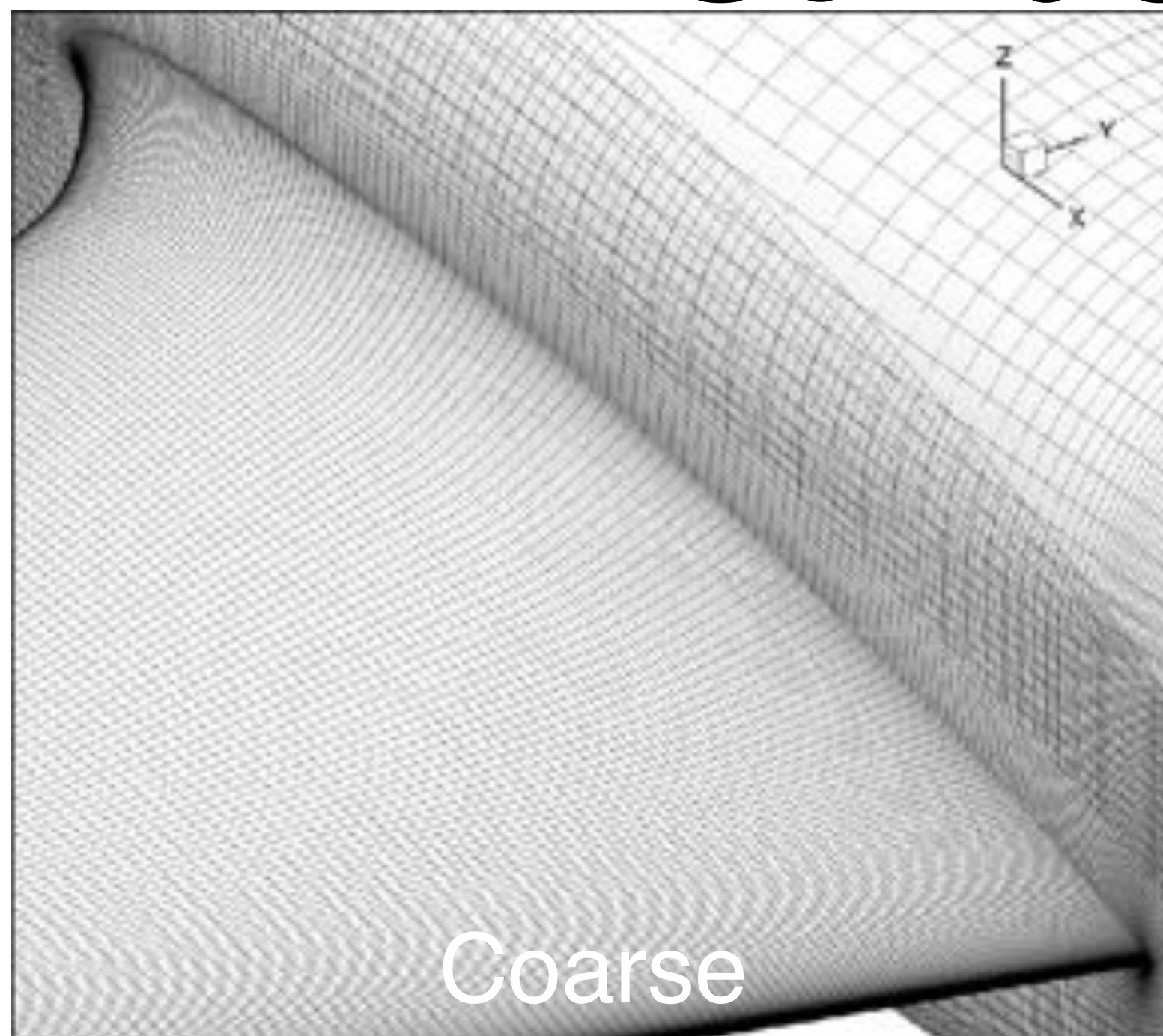


**Same Near Body Grids**

Configuration	Stretching Ratio	Near Body Grid Points	Total Grid Points
Free Air Coarse		19.4M	21.4M
Free Air Medium	1.15	47.6M	48.7M
Free Air Fine	1.10	163.6M	165.7M
Free Air Extra-Fine	1.08	382.1M	398.4M
Wind Tunnel Medium	1.15	47.6M	92.6M
Wind Tunnel Fine	1.10	163.6M	325.5M

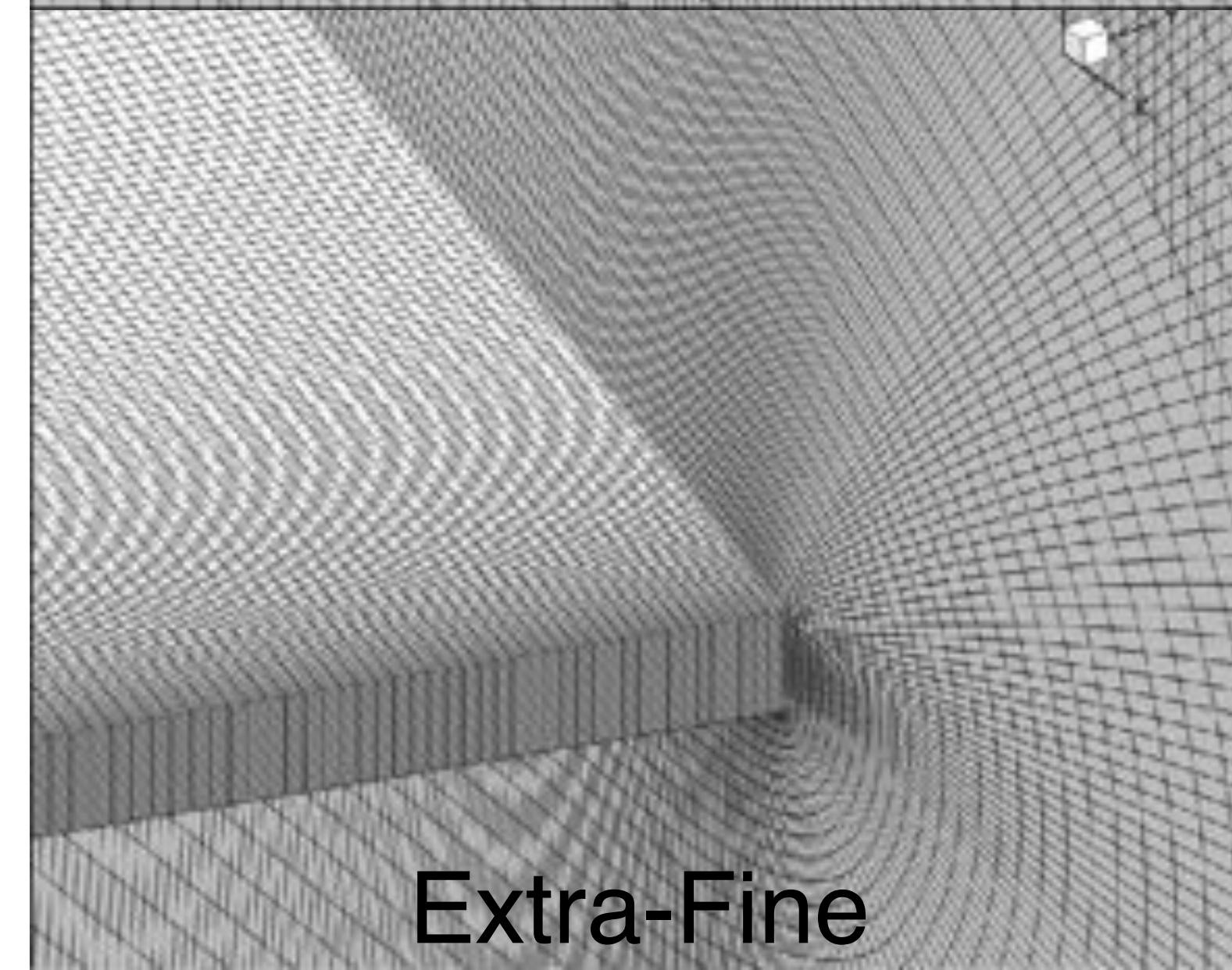
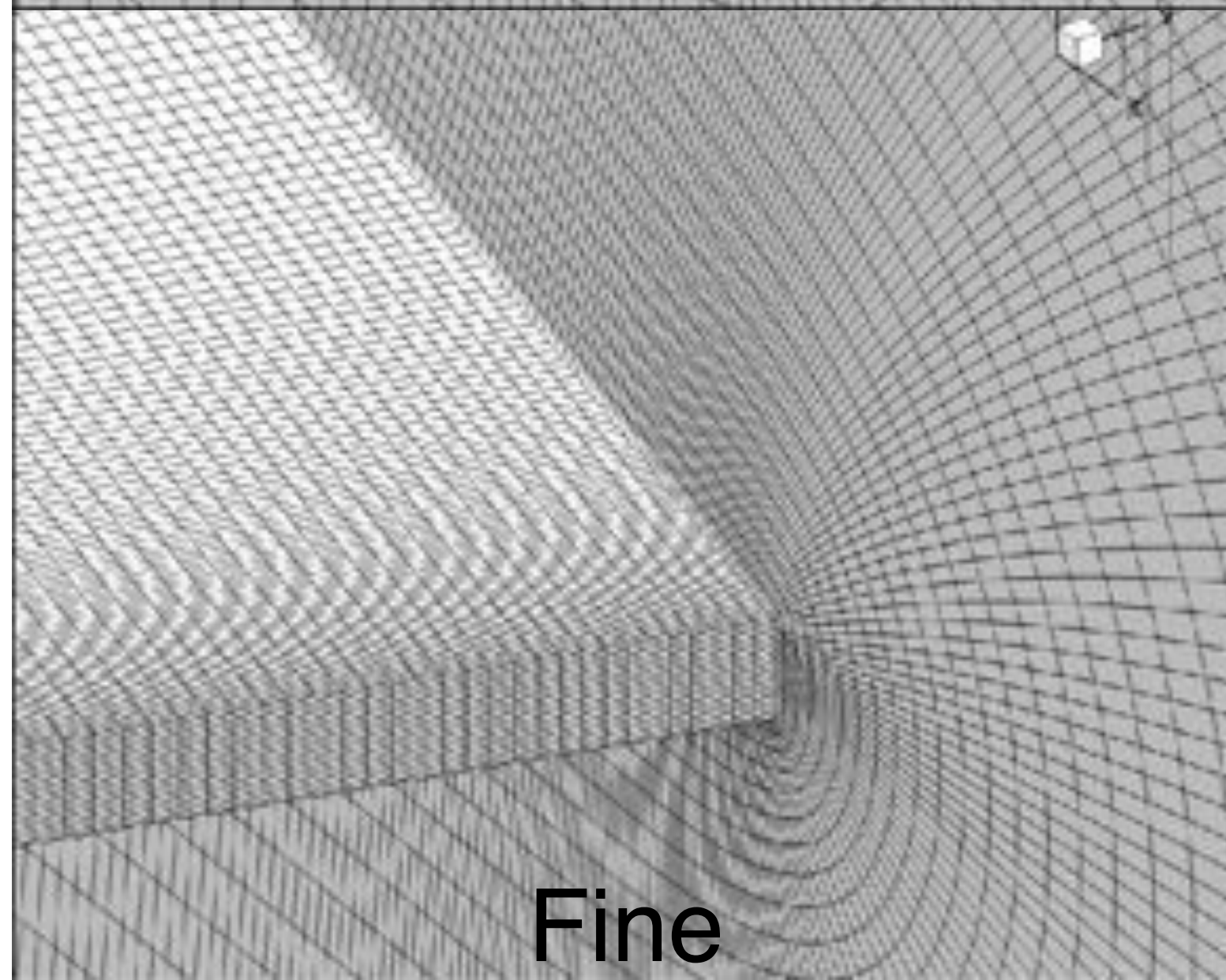
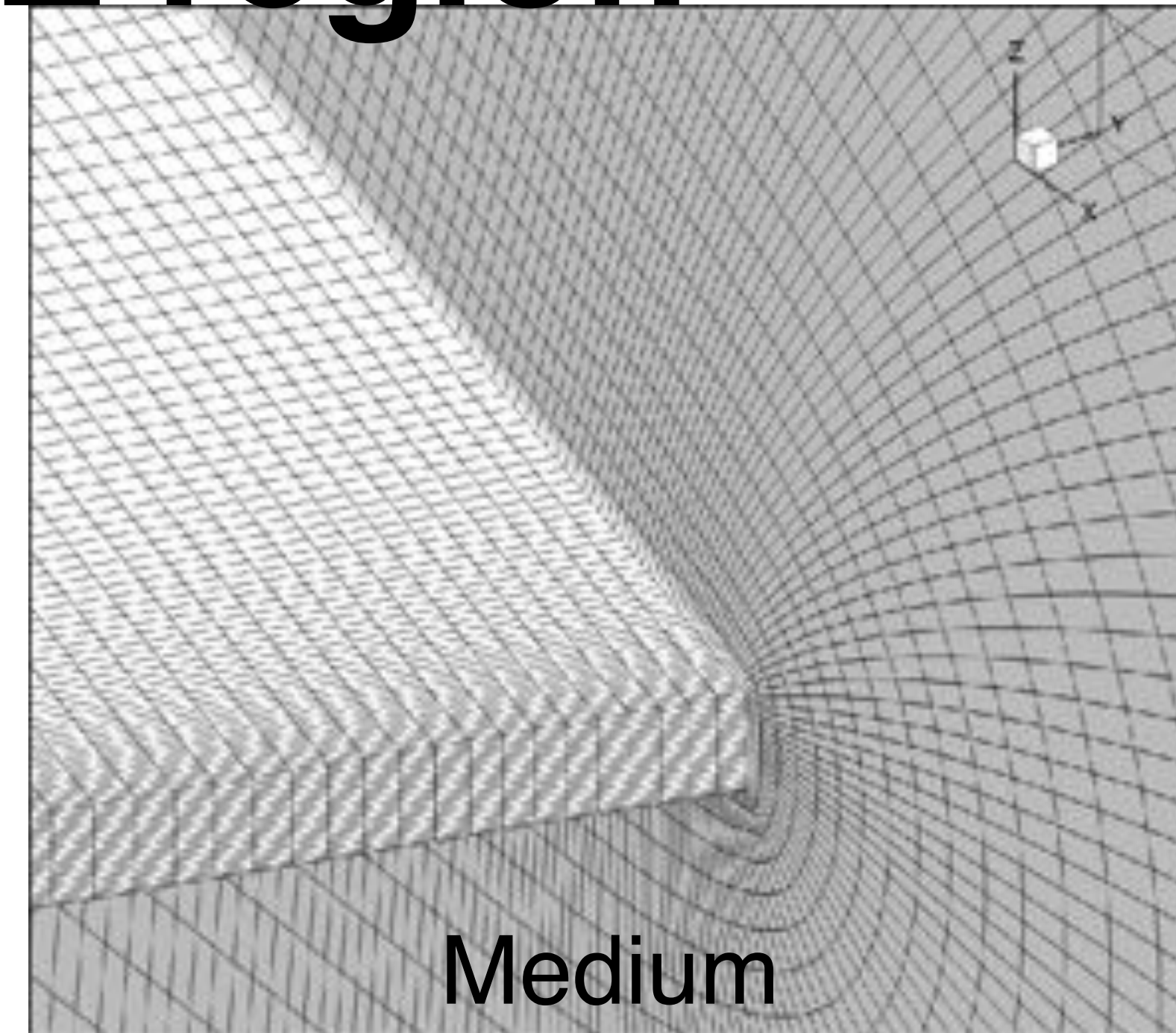
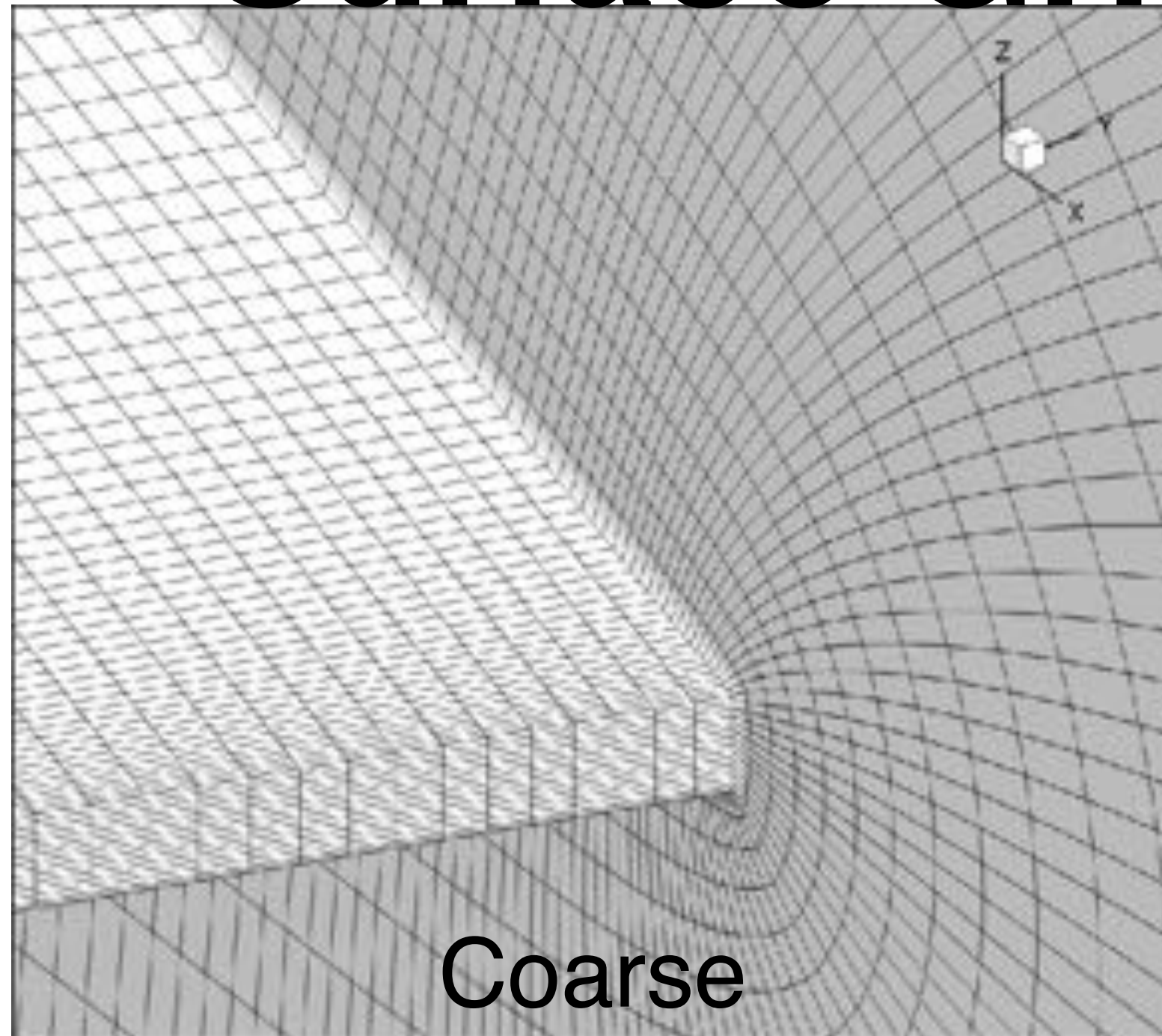


# Surface Grid



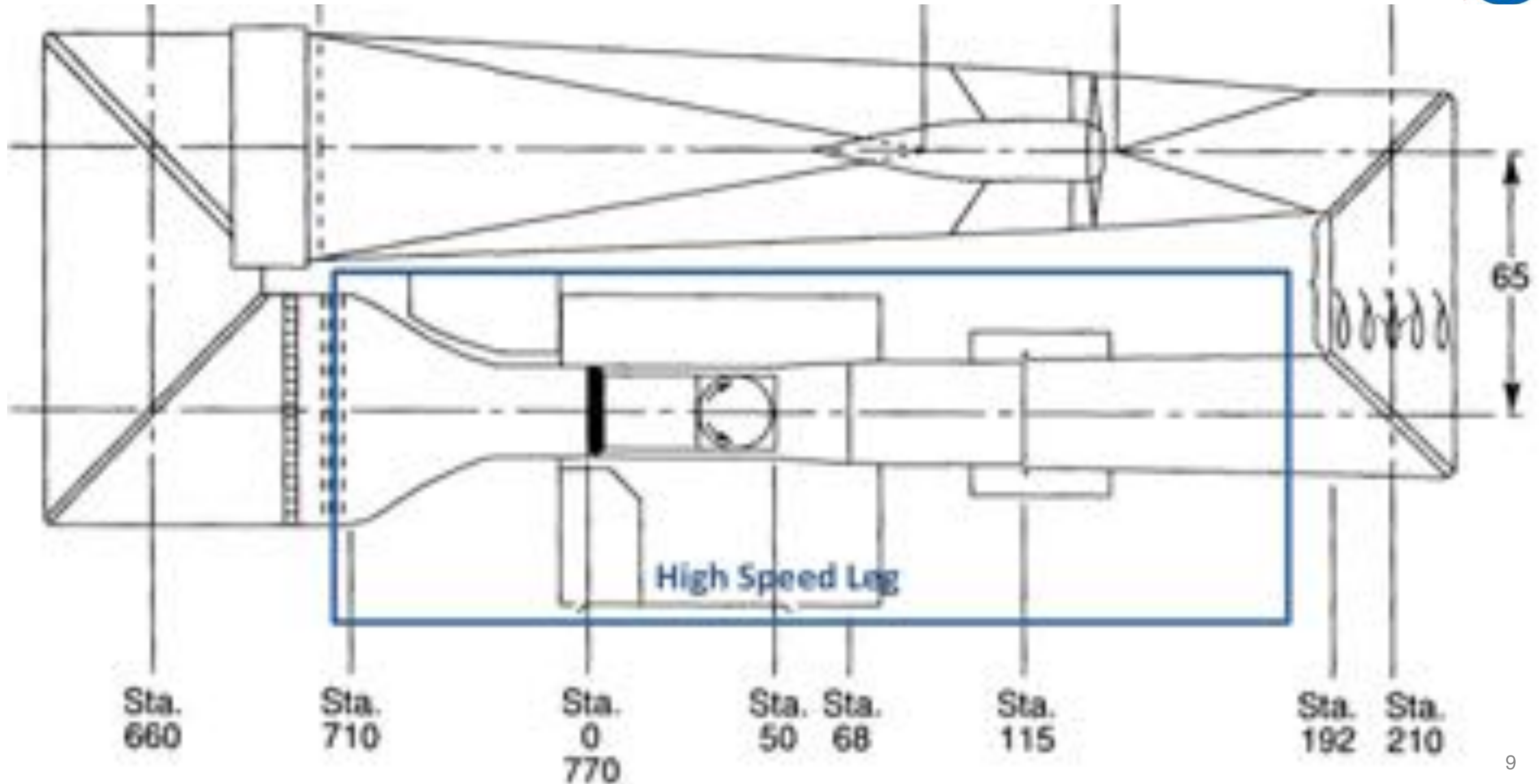


# Surface Grid, TE region



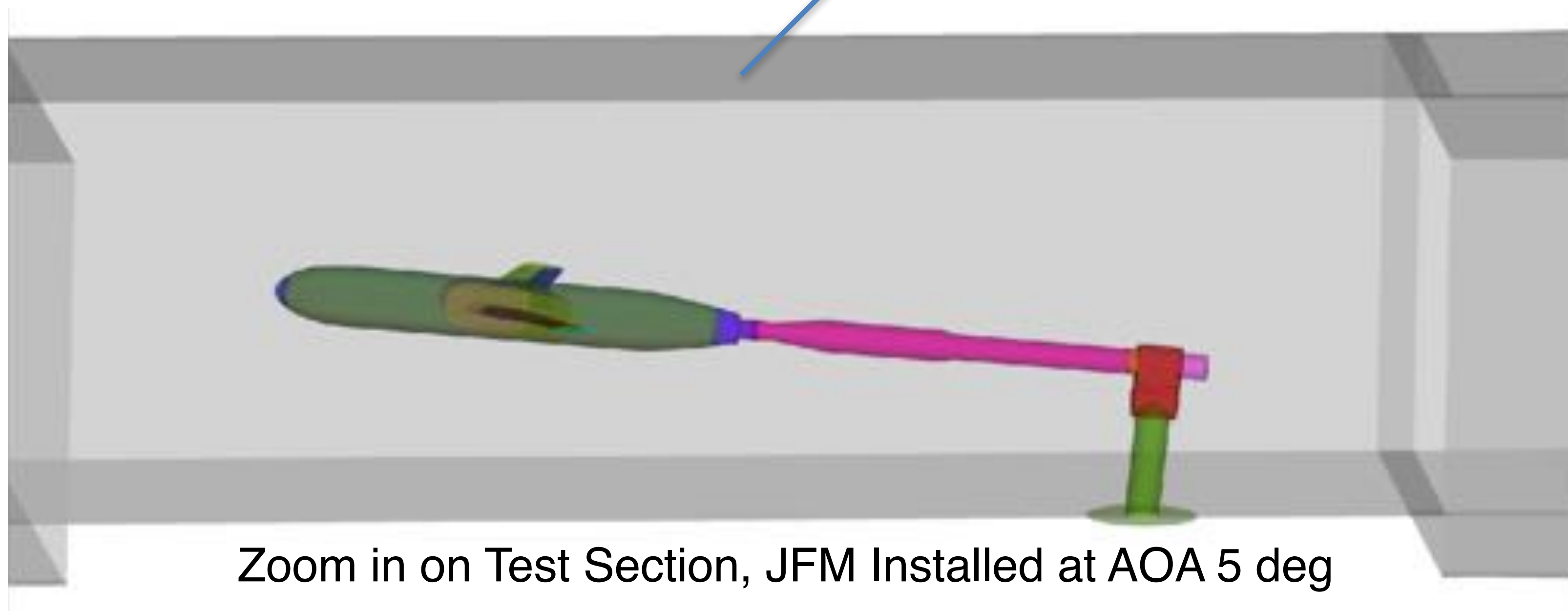
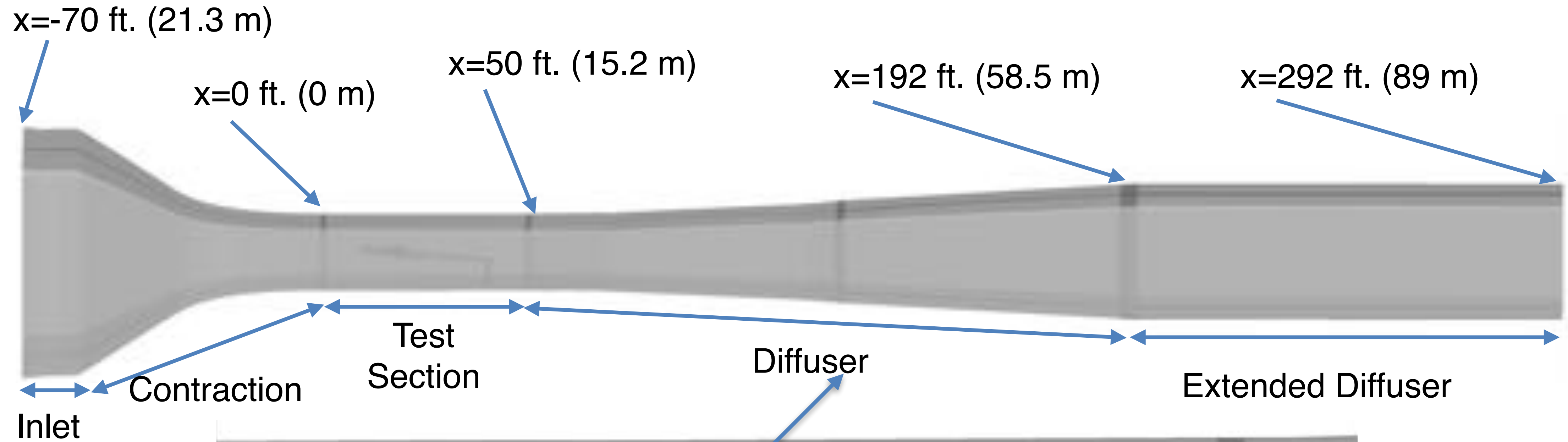


# Langley 14- by 22-Ft. Subsonic Tunnel (14x22)





# CFD 14x22 Wind Tunnel



Zoom in on Test Section, JFM Installed at AOA 5 deg



# CFD 14x22 Wind Tunnel Setup



Impose Stagnation conditions  
Pressure & Temperature

Blue Regions, Inviscid Wall BC  
Grey Regions, Viscous Wall BC



## Walls Treatment:

- Inviscid Inlet + Inviscid Diffuser Extension
- Viscous everywhere else

## Tunnel speed:

- Uses total pressure & static pressure “probe” values from their locations
- Calibrated equations -> tunnel speed
- Ref: Lee, et.al. STO-MP-AVT-284-02

Iterate Back Pressure  
ratio to match tunnel speed



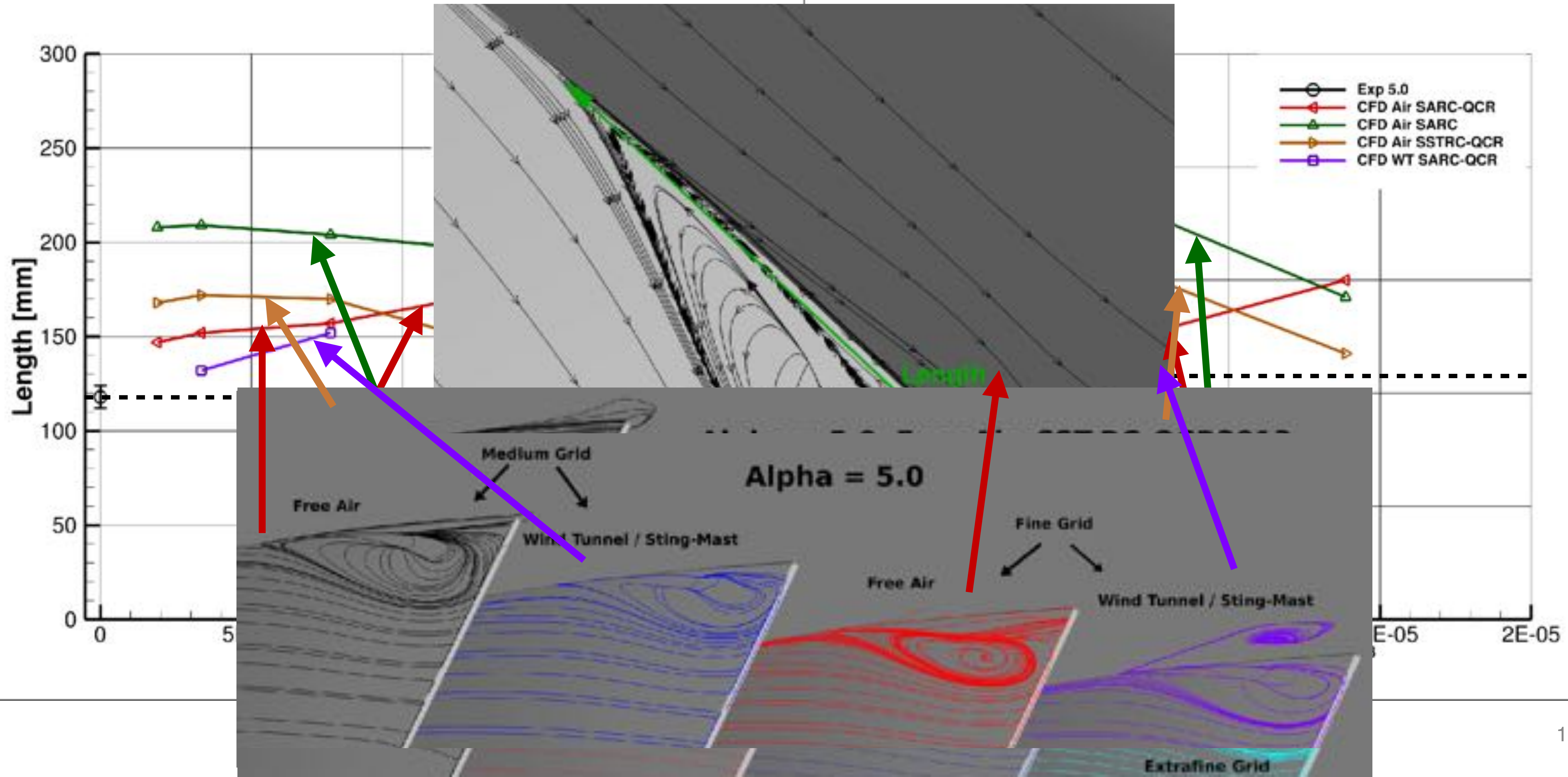


# Overflow Run Parameters

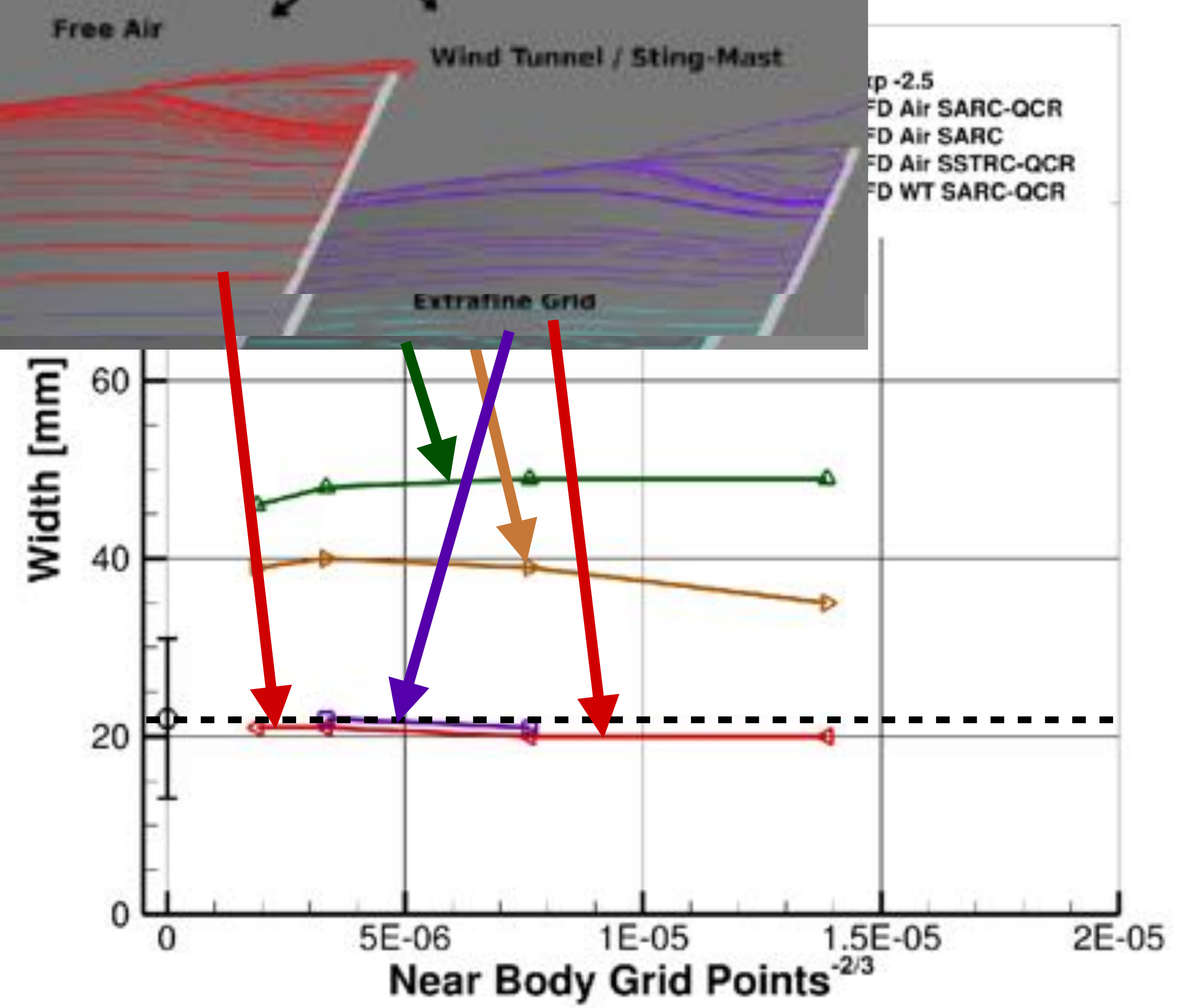
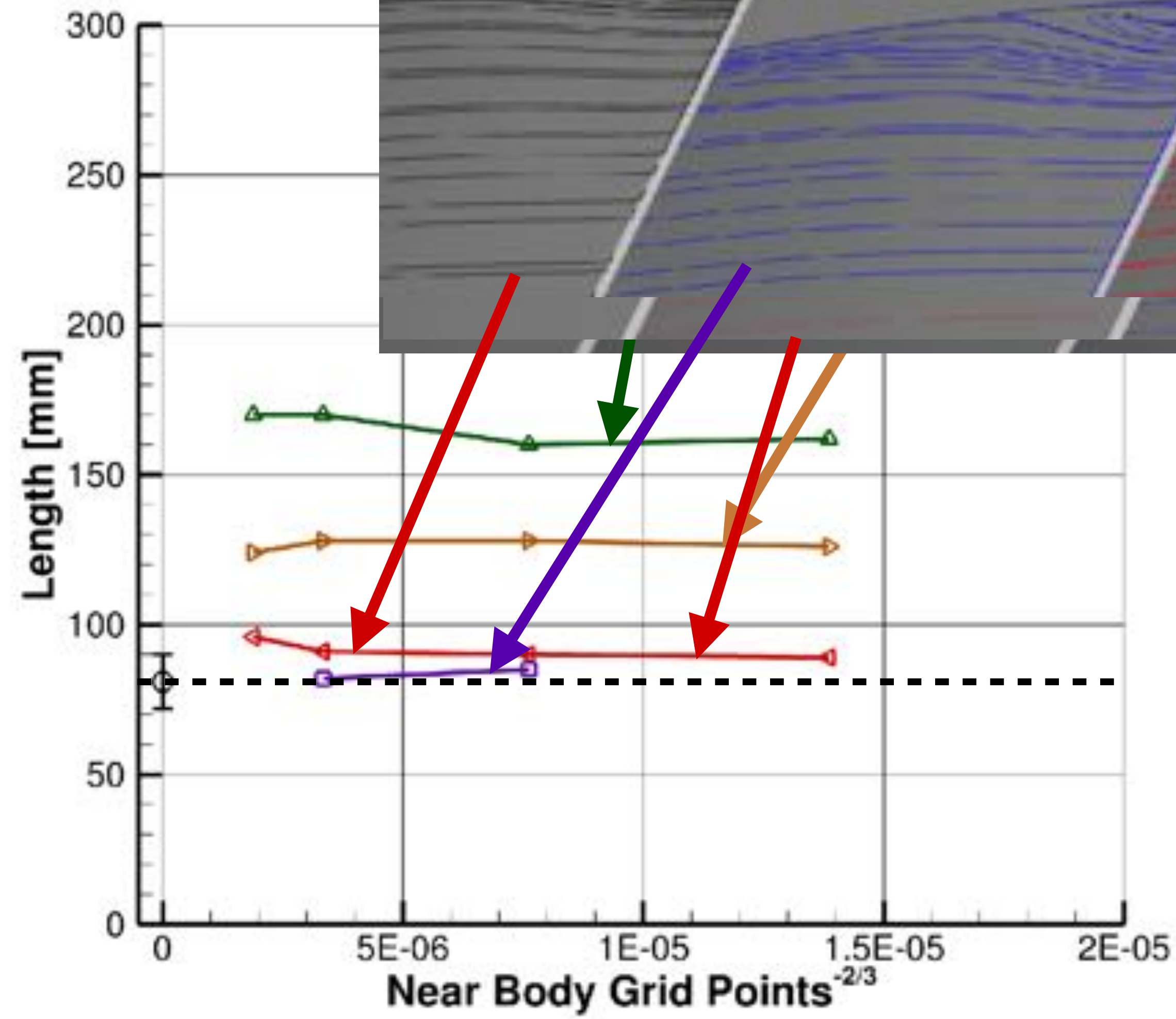
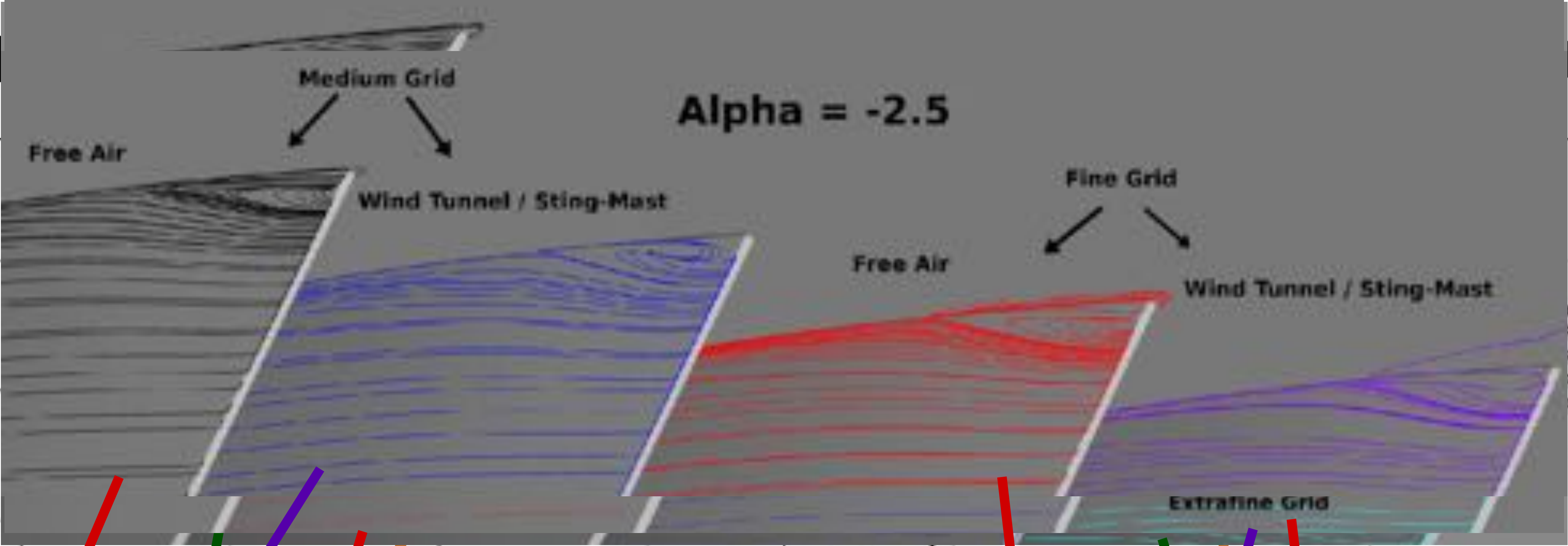
- OVERFLOW 2.2n
- 3rd-Order Roe upwind RHS
- ARC3D scalar pentadiagonal LHS
- Low-Mach preconditioning (in CFD WT)
- Fully Turbulent, Steady State
- $RE = 2.4$  Million based on crank chord
- Mach= 0.189,  $T = 519$  Rankine (288.8 Kelvin) (median of run conditions)
- Turbulence Models:
  - SA-Noft2-RC-QCR2013 (SARC-QCR)
  - SA-Noft2-RC (SARC)
  - SST-RC-QCR2013 (SSTRC-QCR)



# Side of Body Separation $\text{AOA} = 5.0$ deg

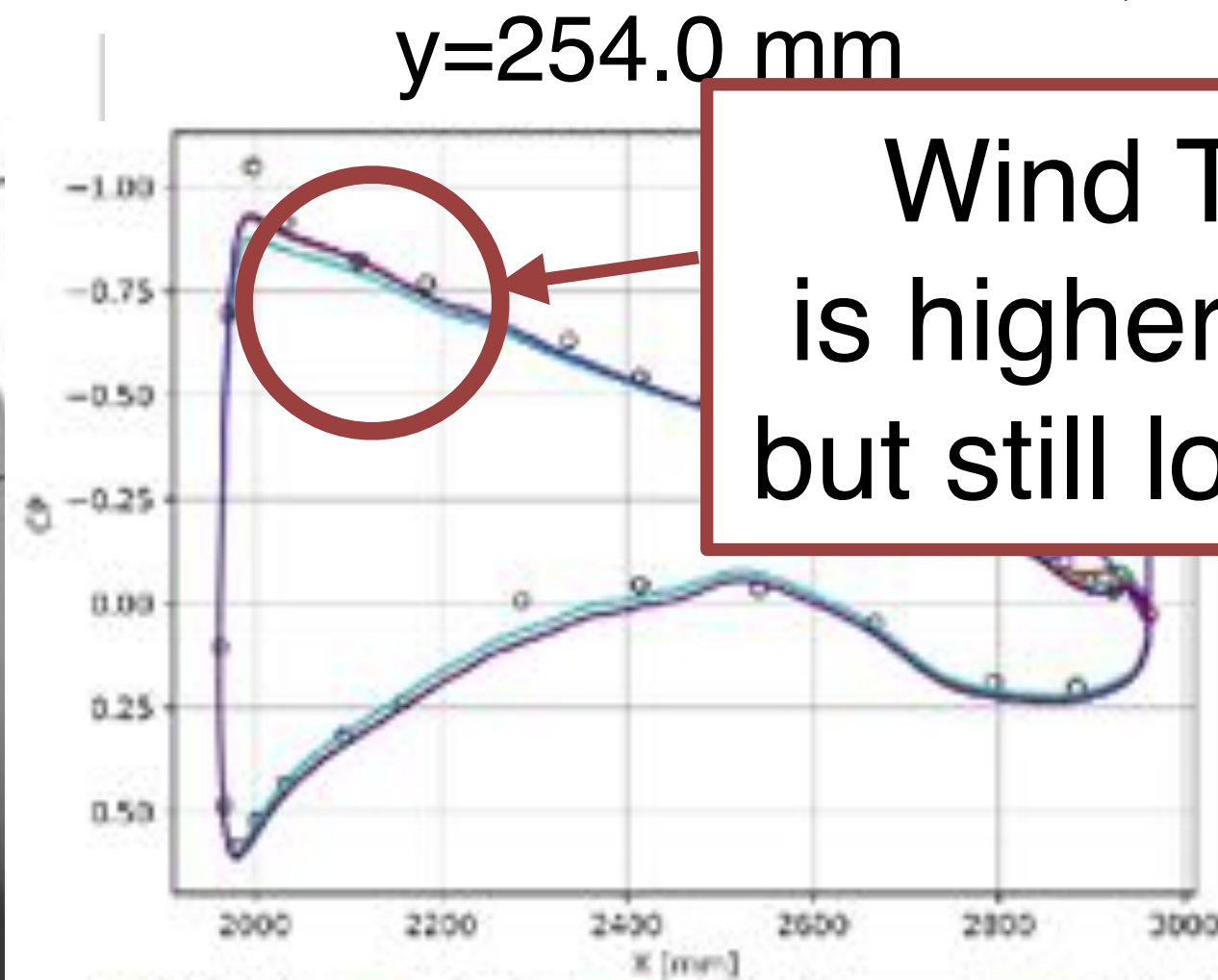
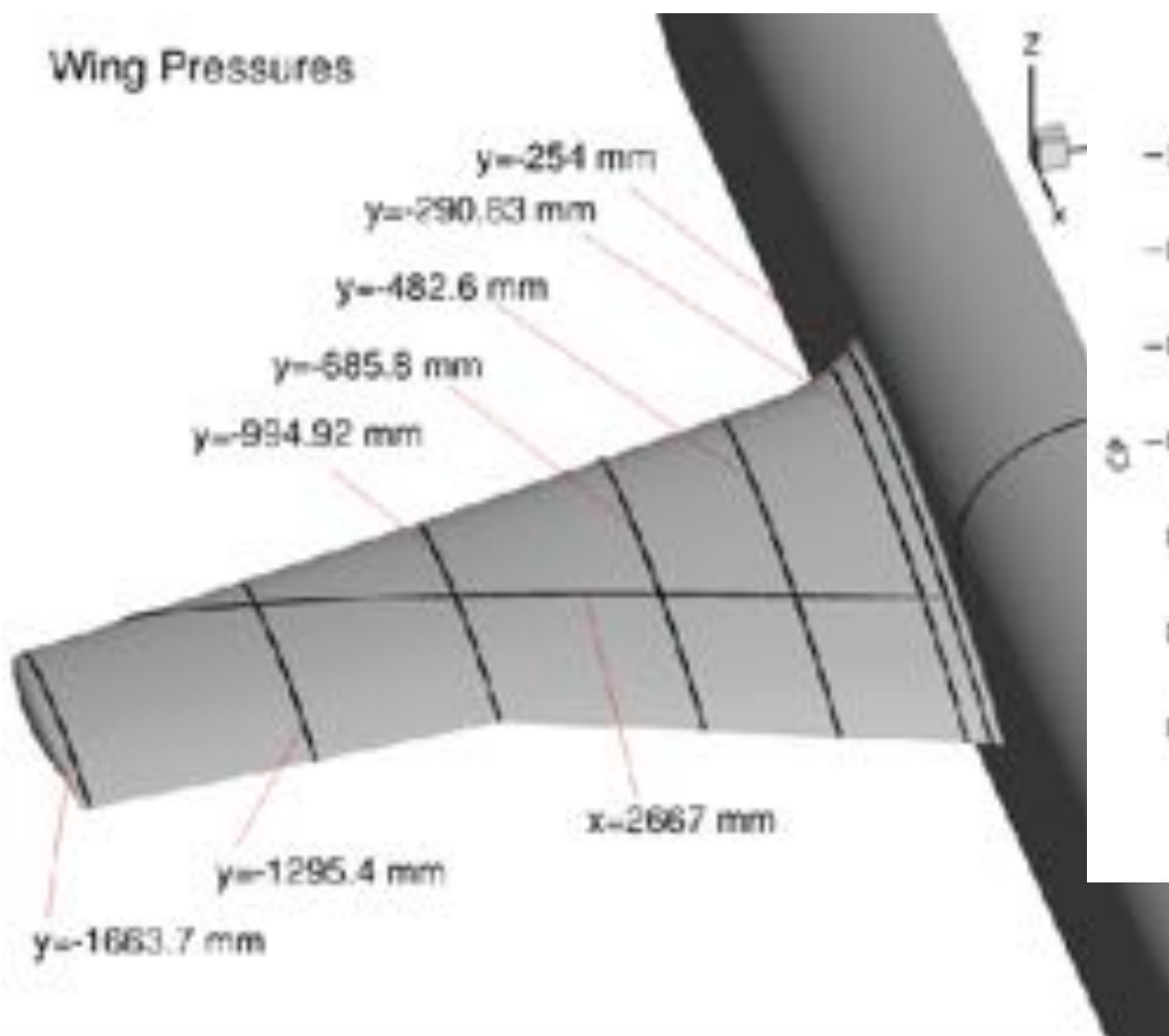




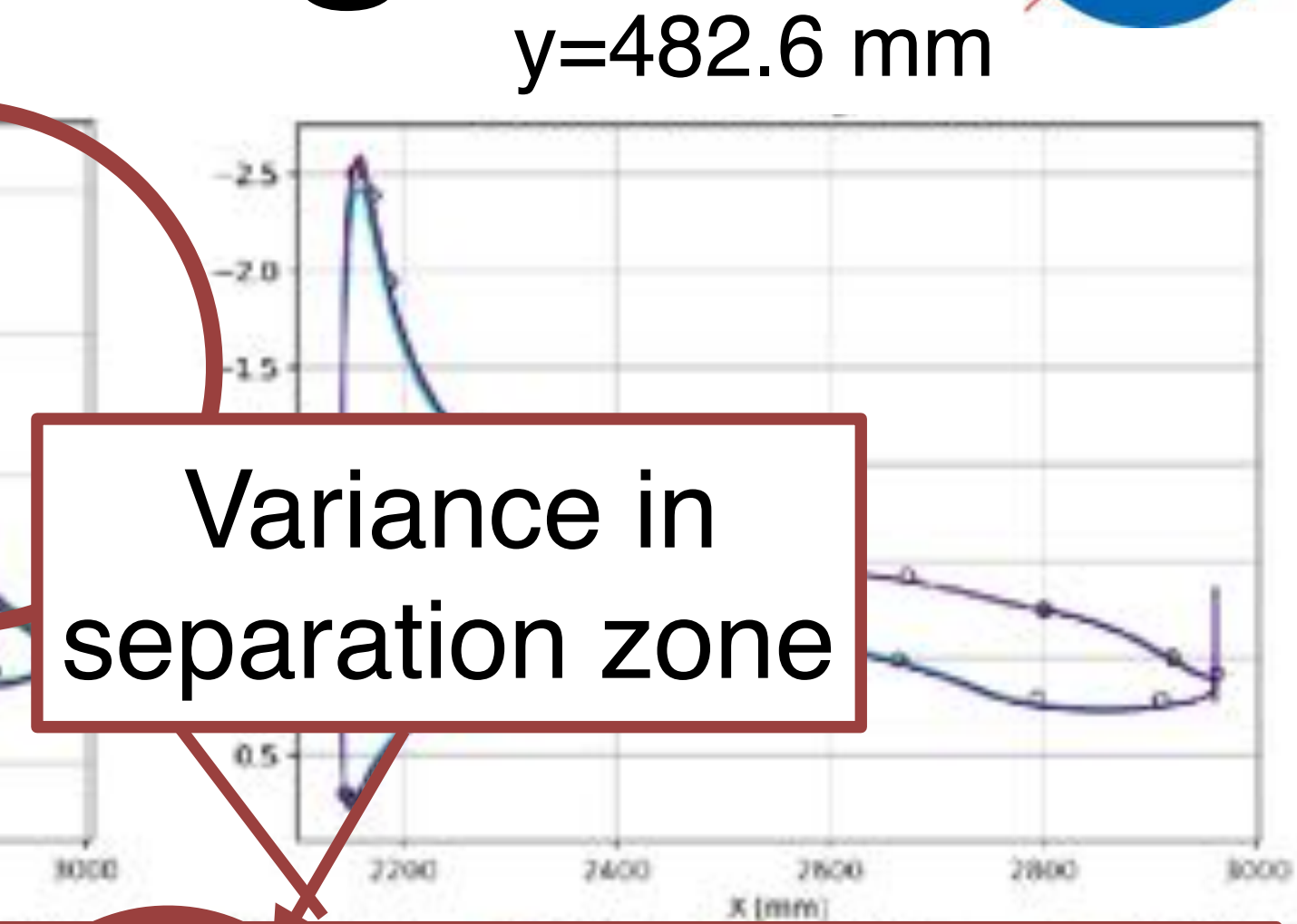
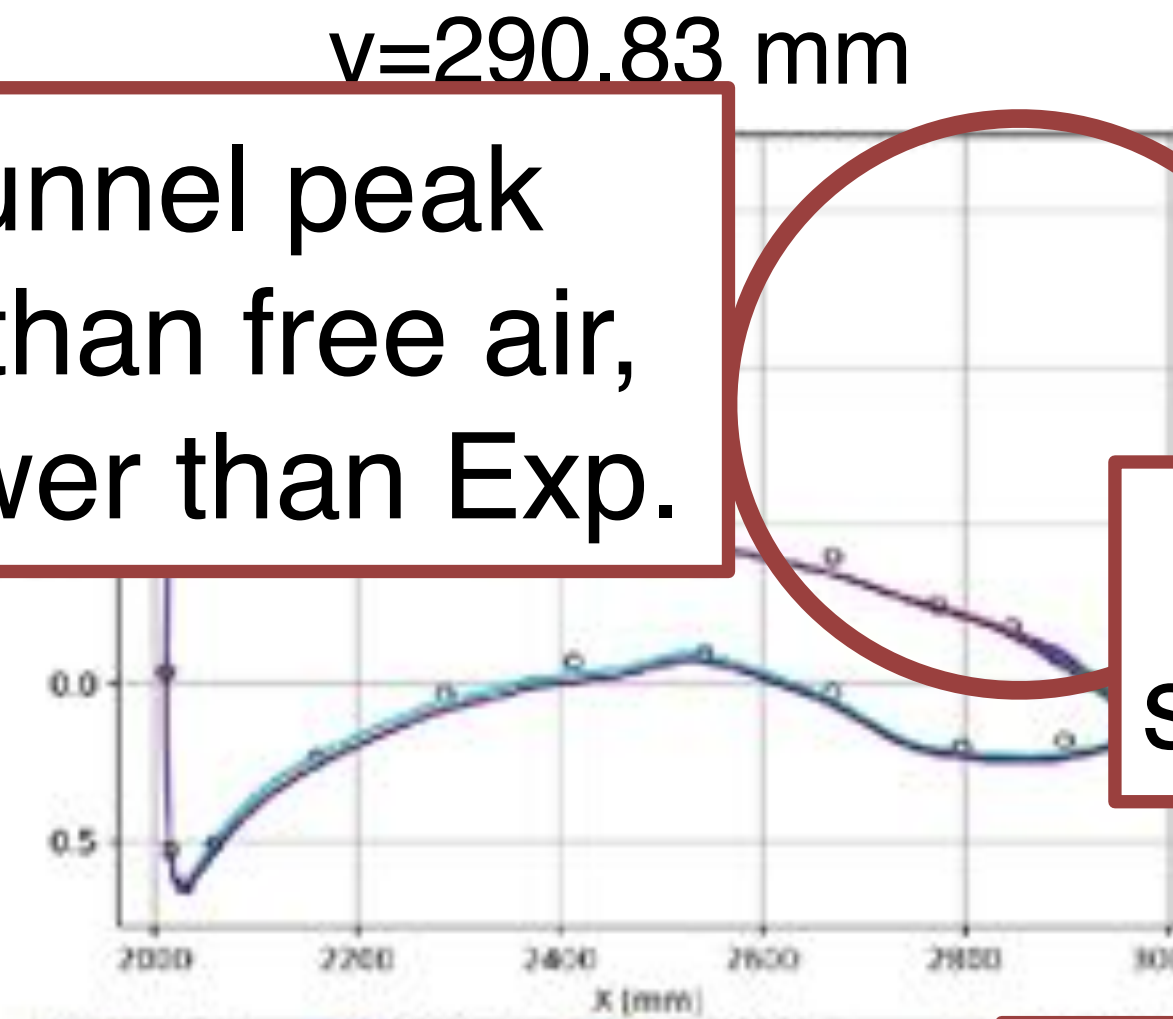




# Wing Pressures, AOA = 5.0 deg

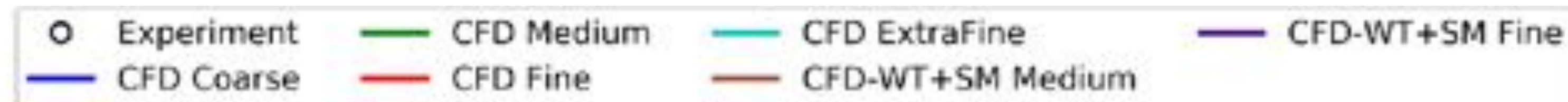
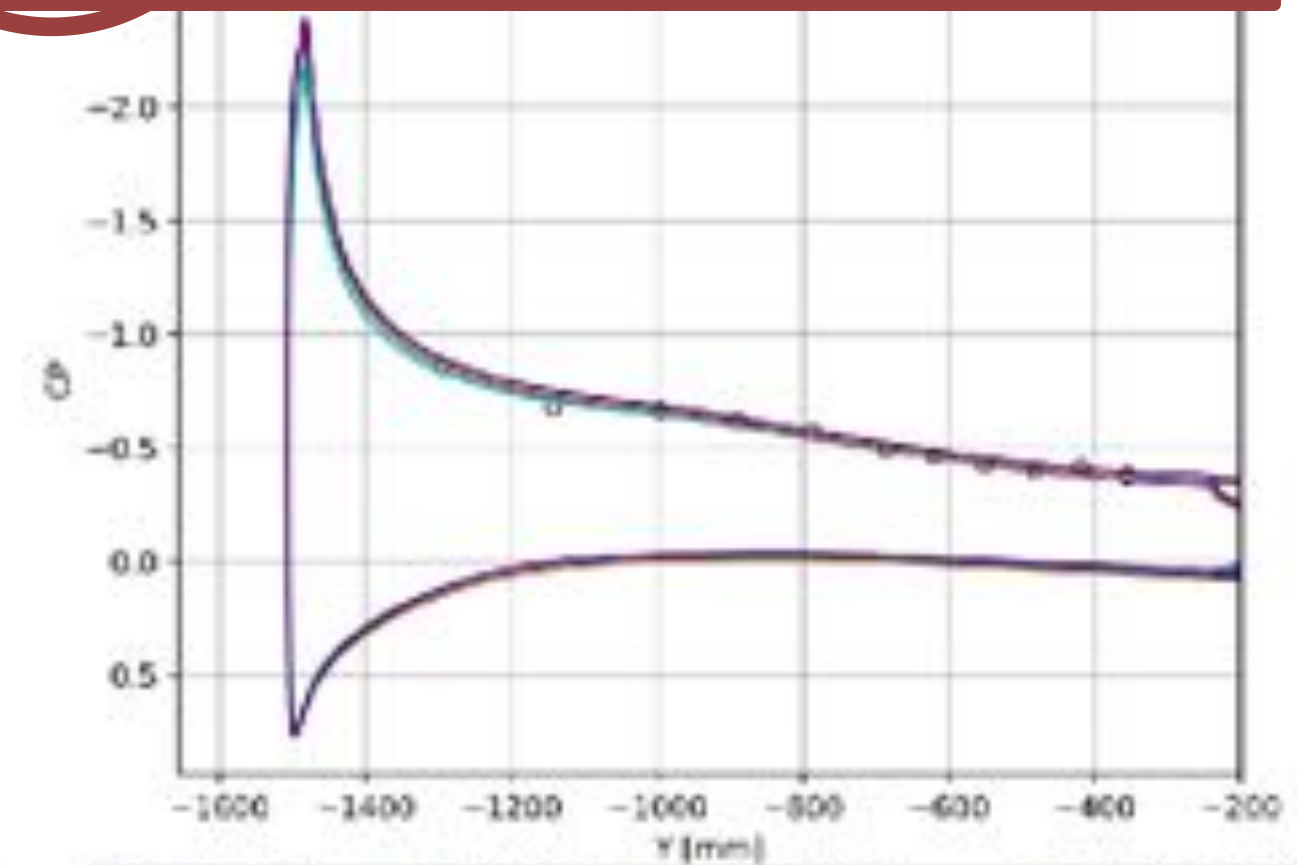
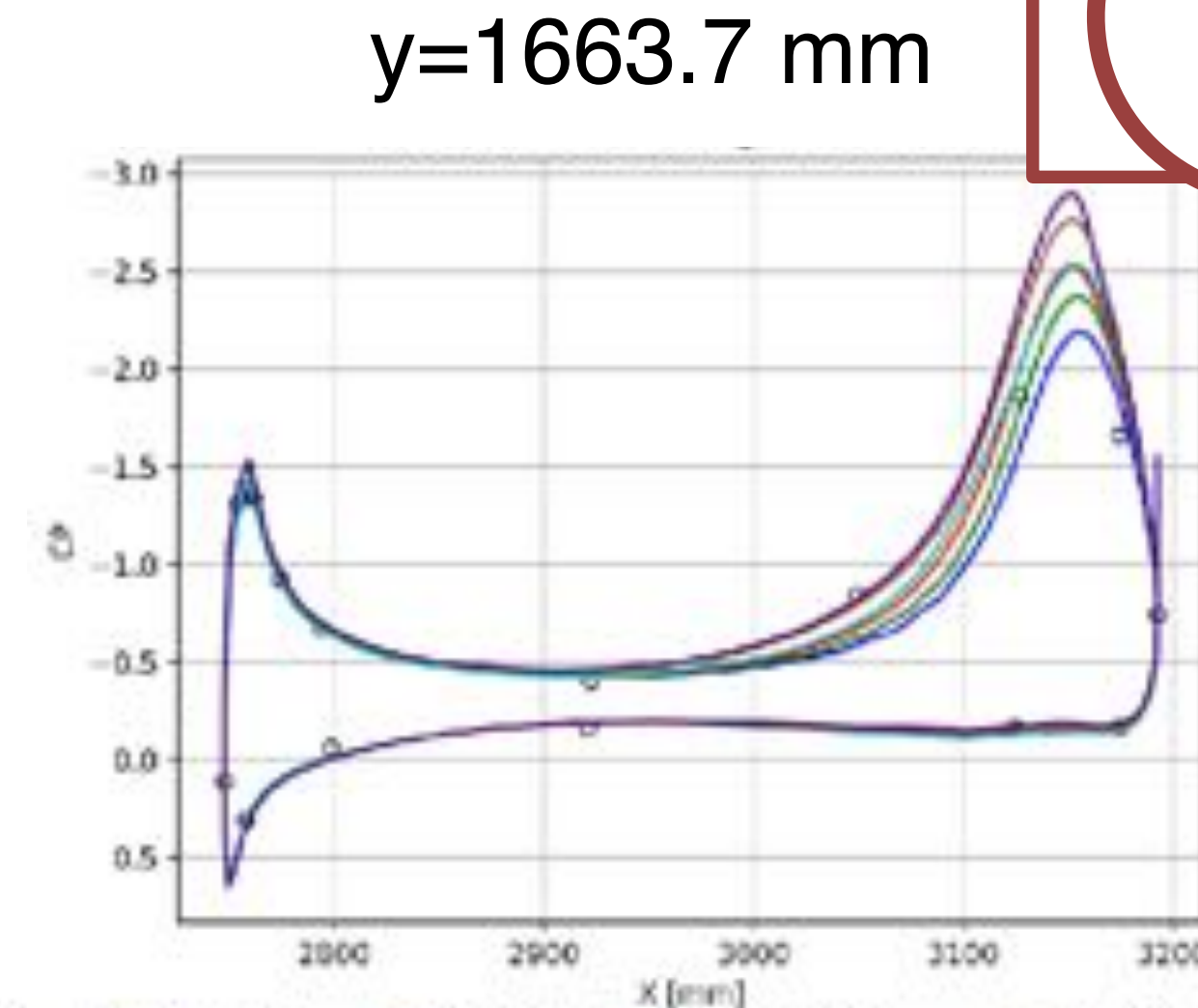
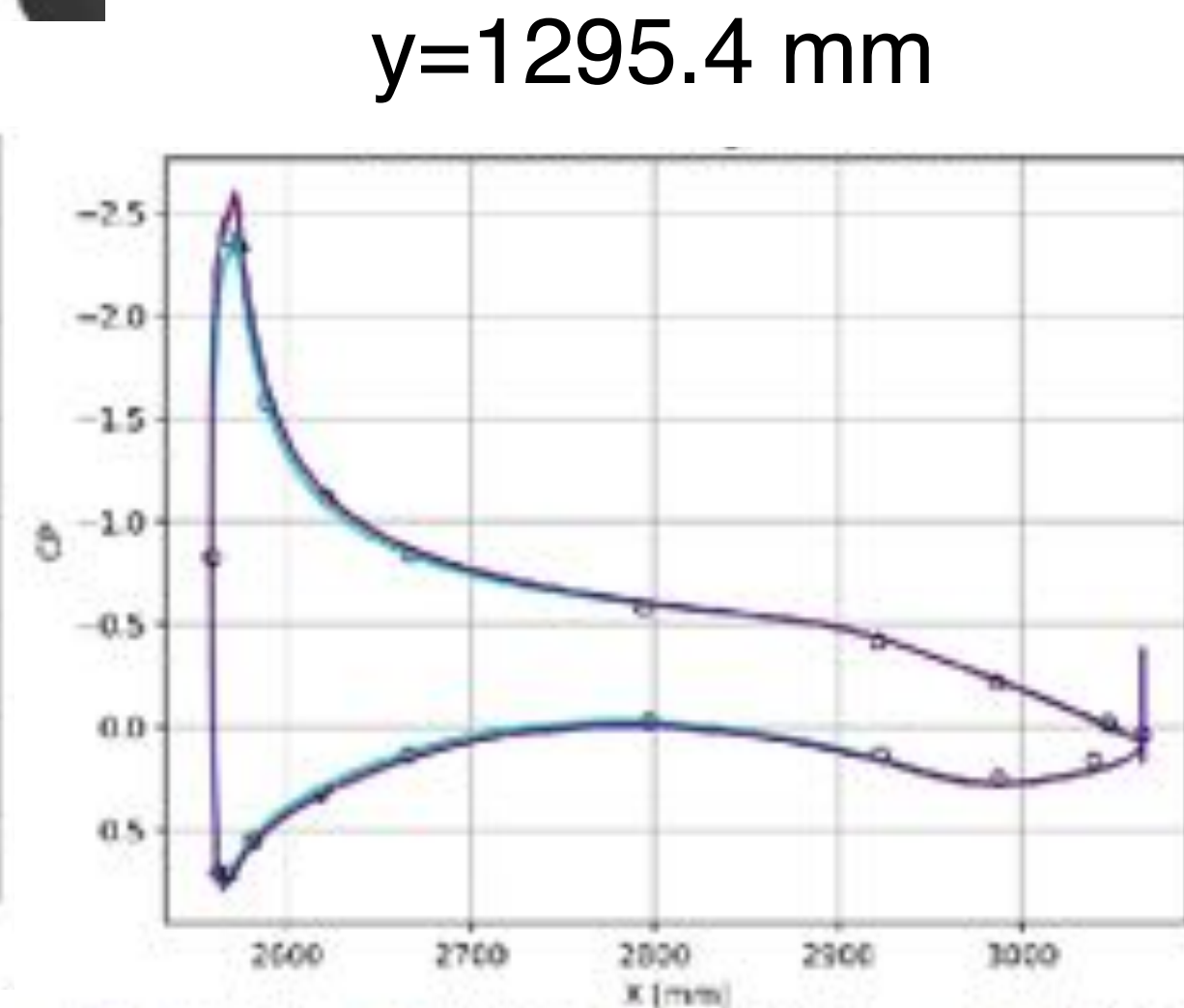
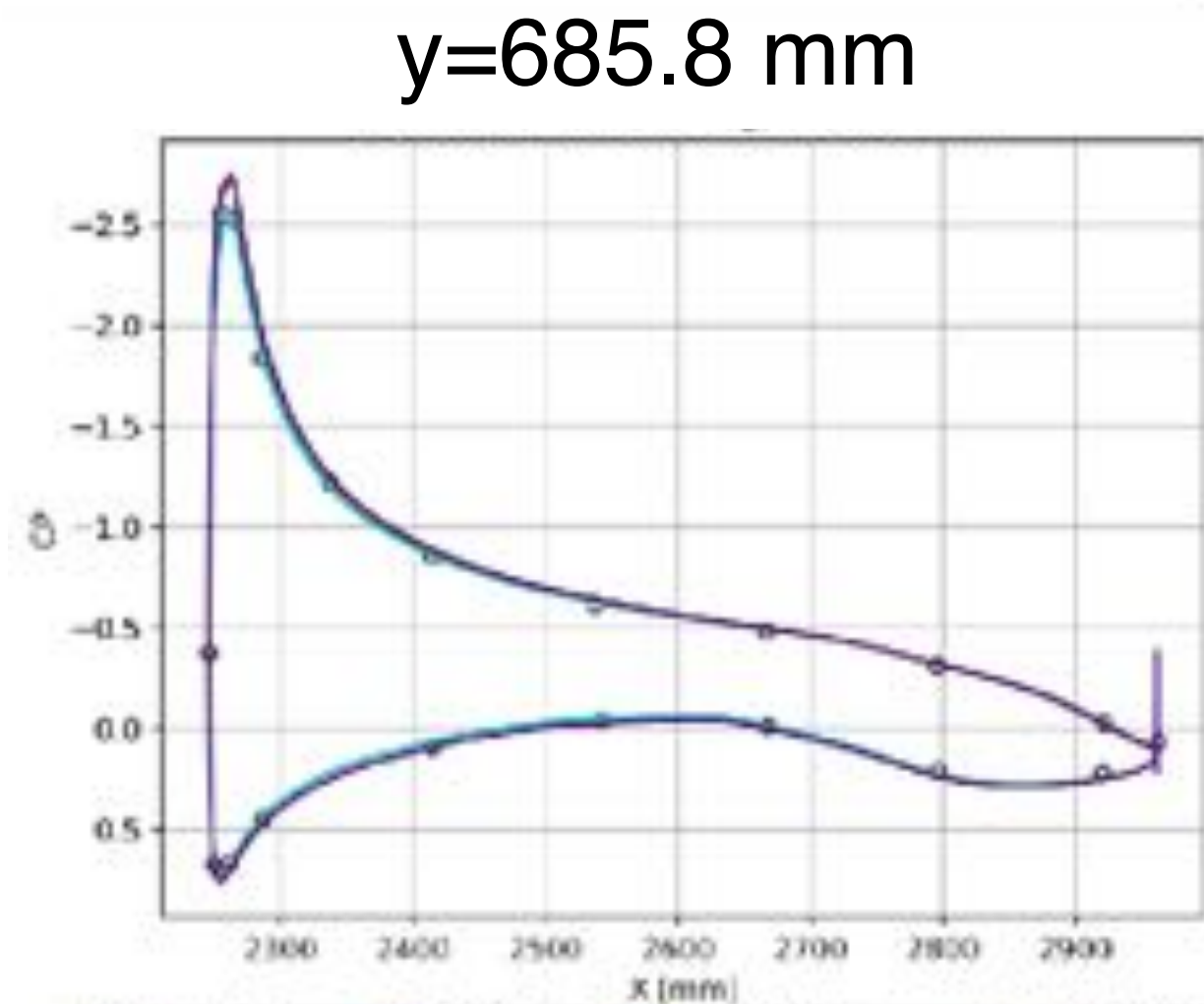


Wind Tunnel peak  
is higher than free air,  
but still lower than Exp.



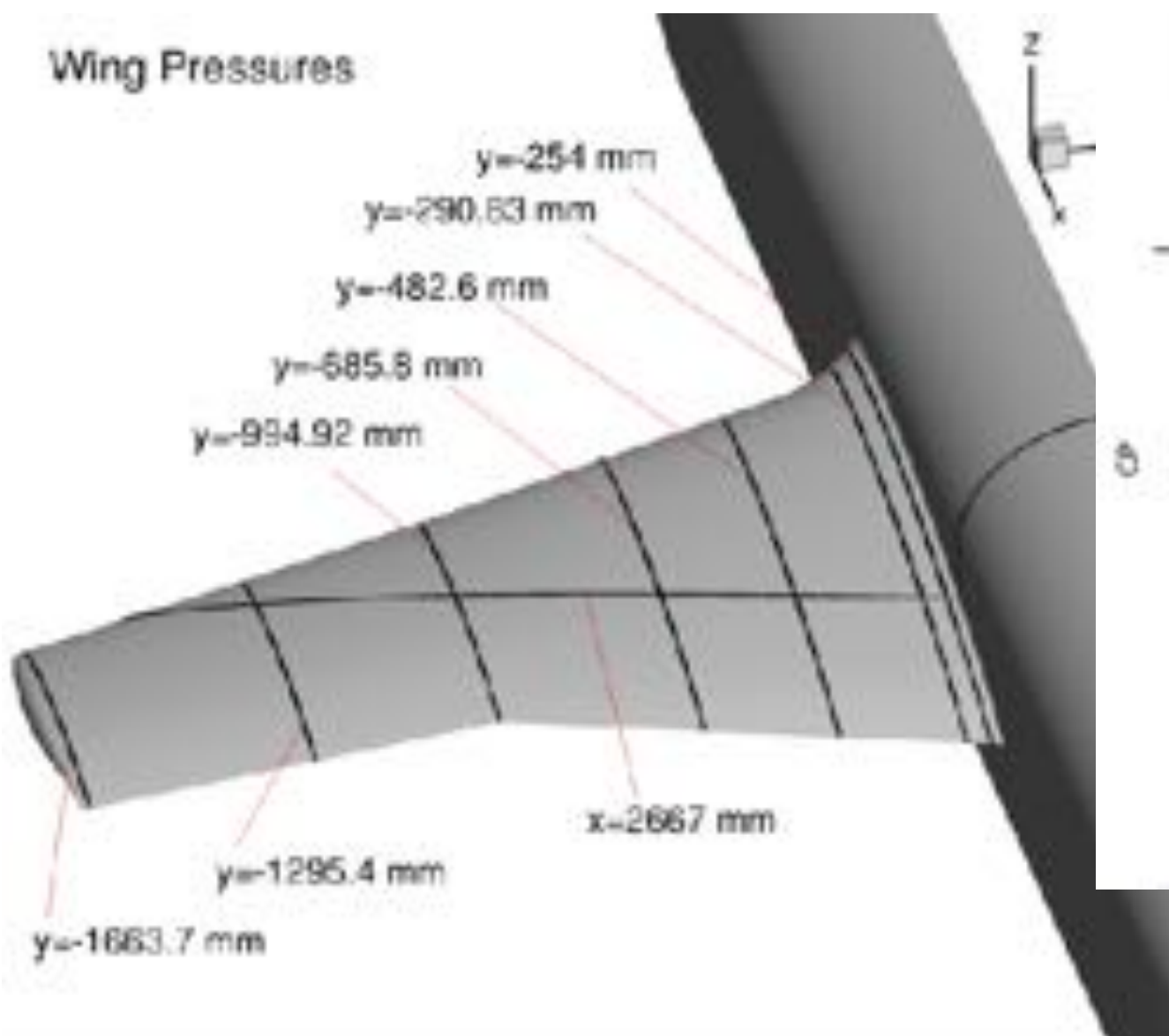
Variance in  
separation zone

Differences in tip pressure  
due to grid resolution

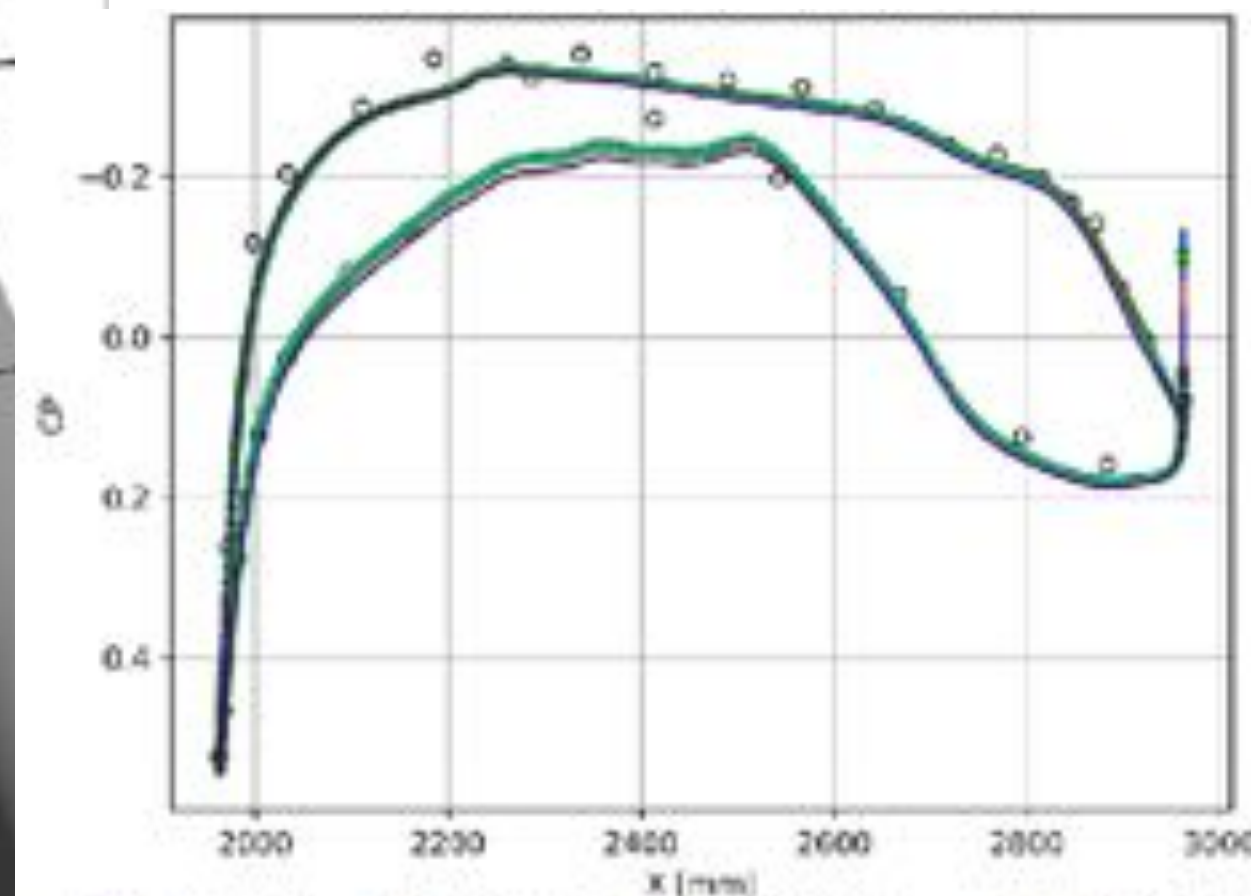




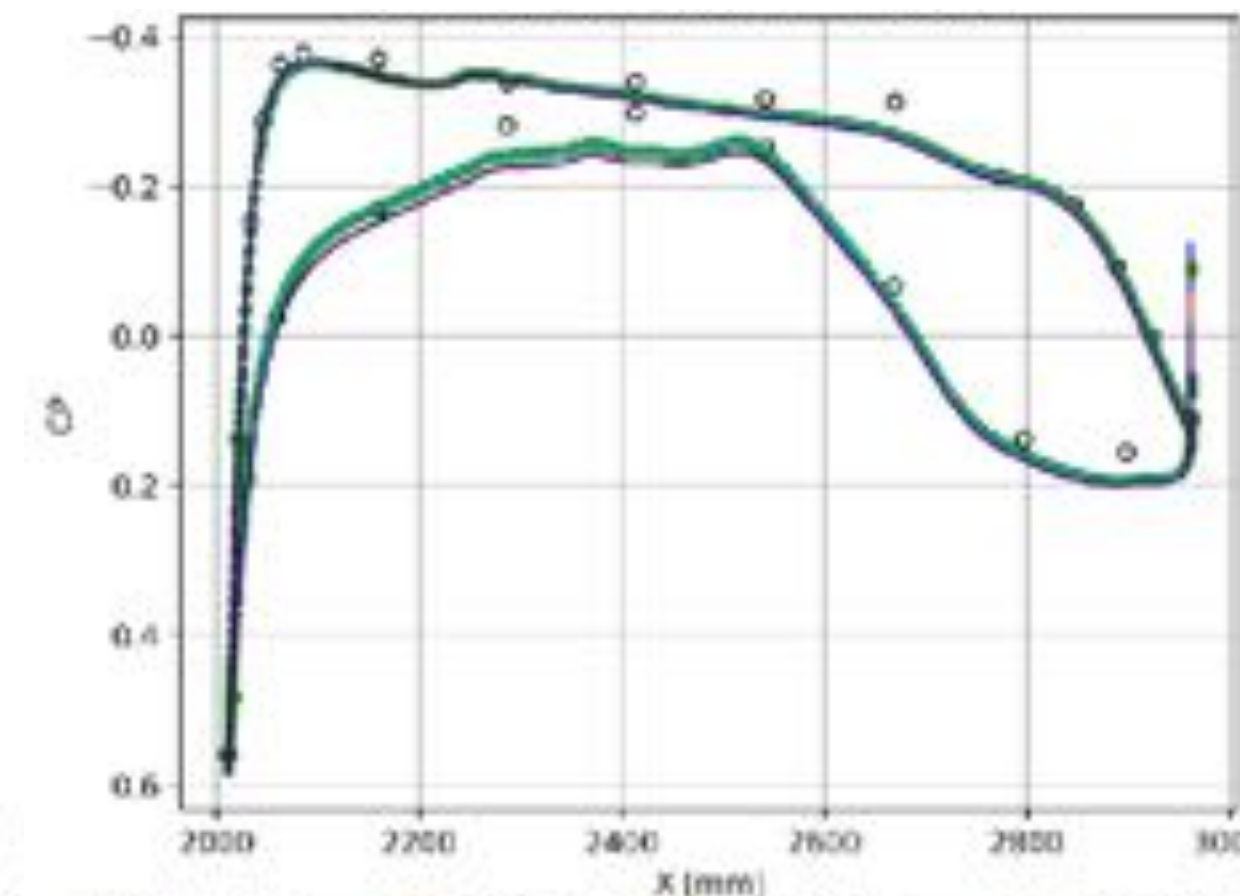
# Wing Pressures, AOA = -2.5 deg



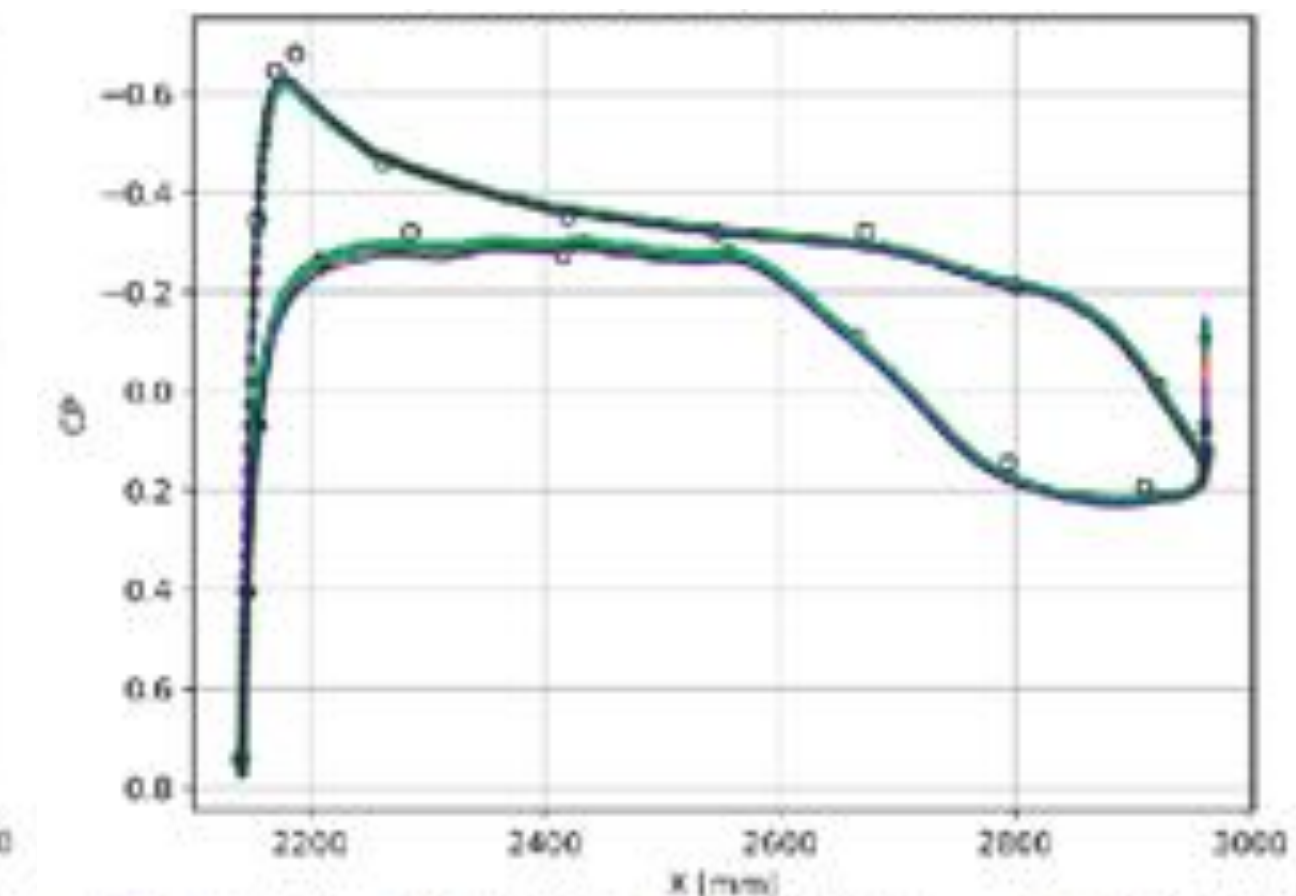
$y = 254.0$  mm



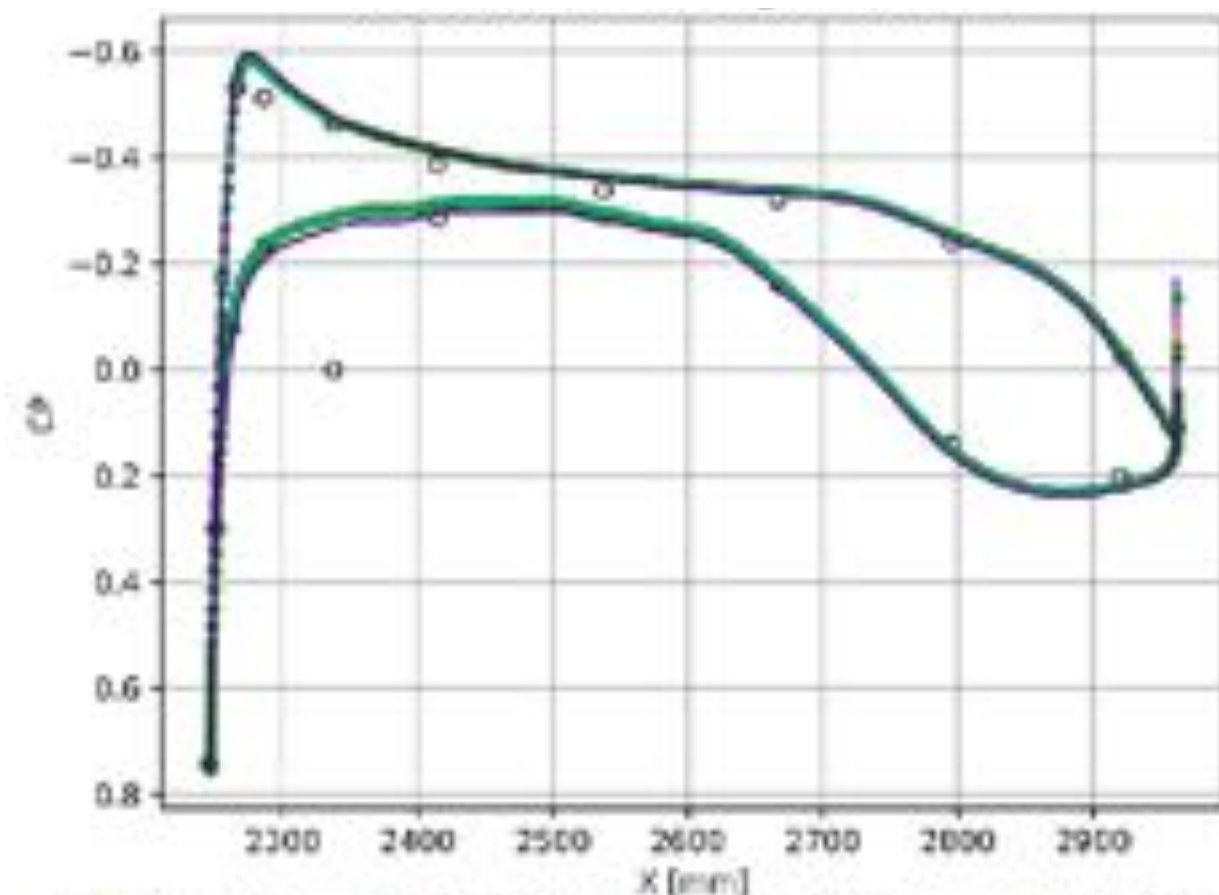
$y = 290.83$  mm



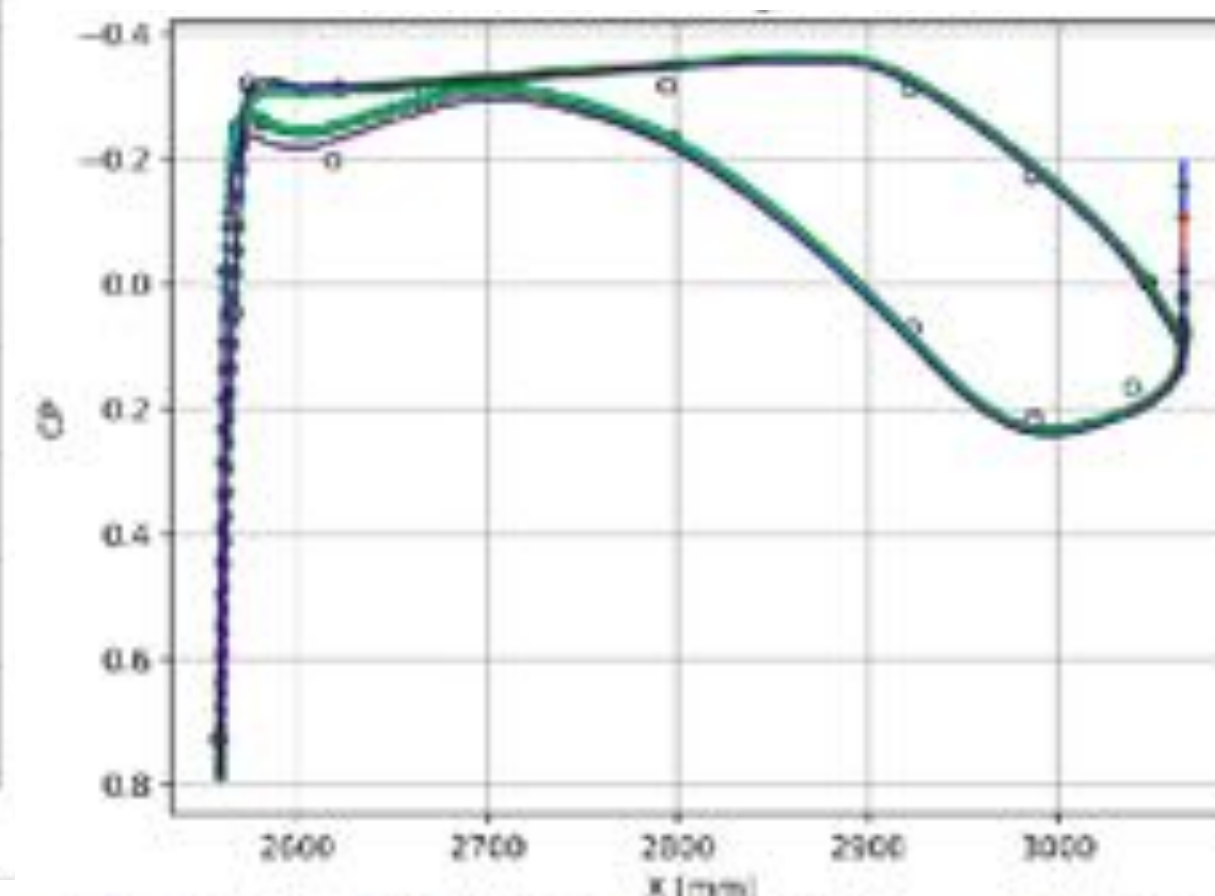
$y = 482.6$  mm



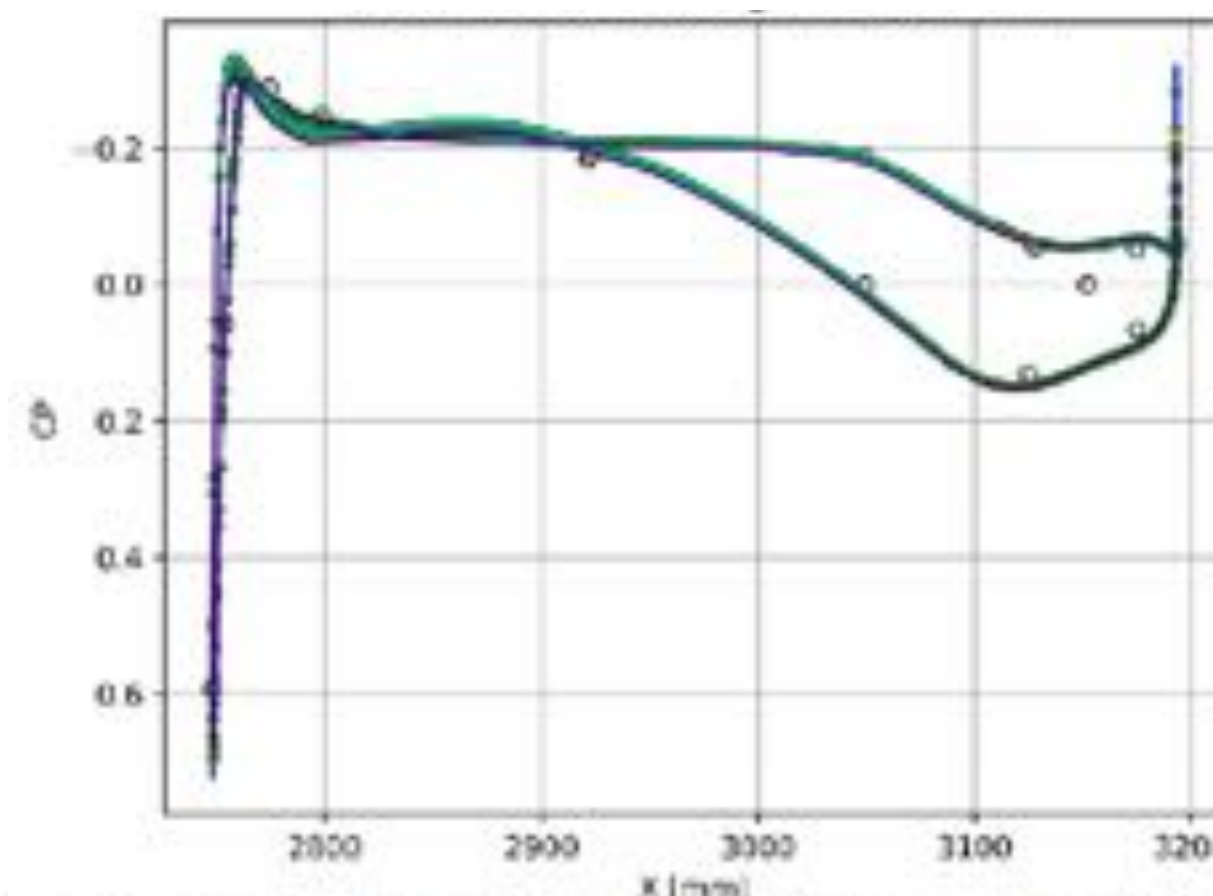
$y = 685.8$  mm



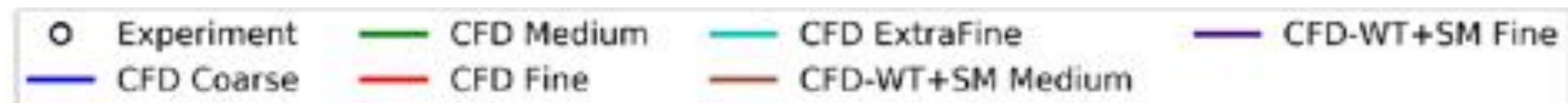
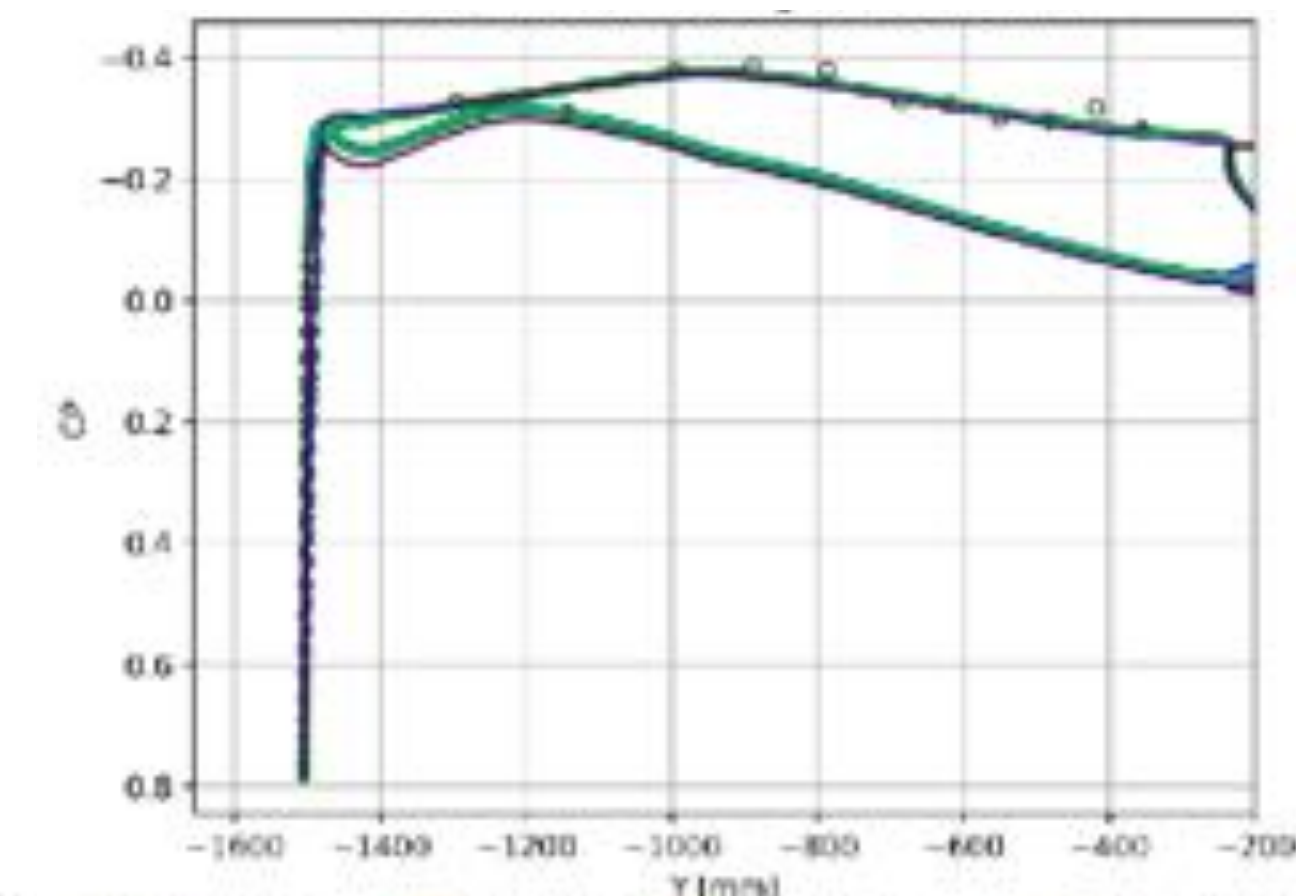
$y = 1295.4$  mm



$y = 1663.7$  mm



$x = 2667$  mm

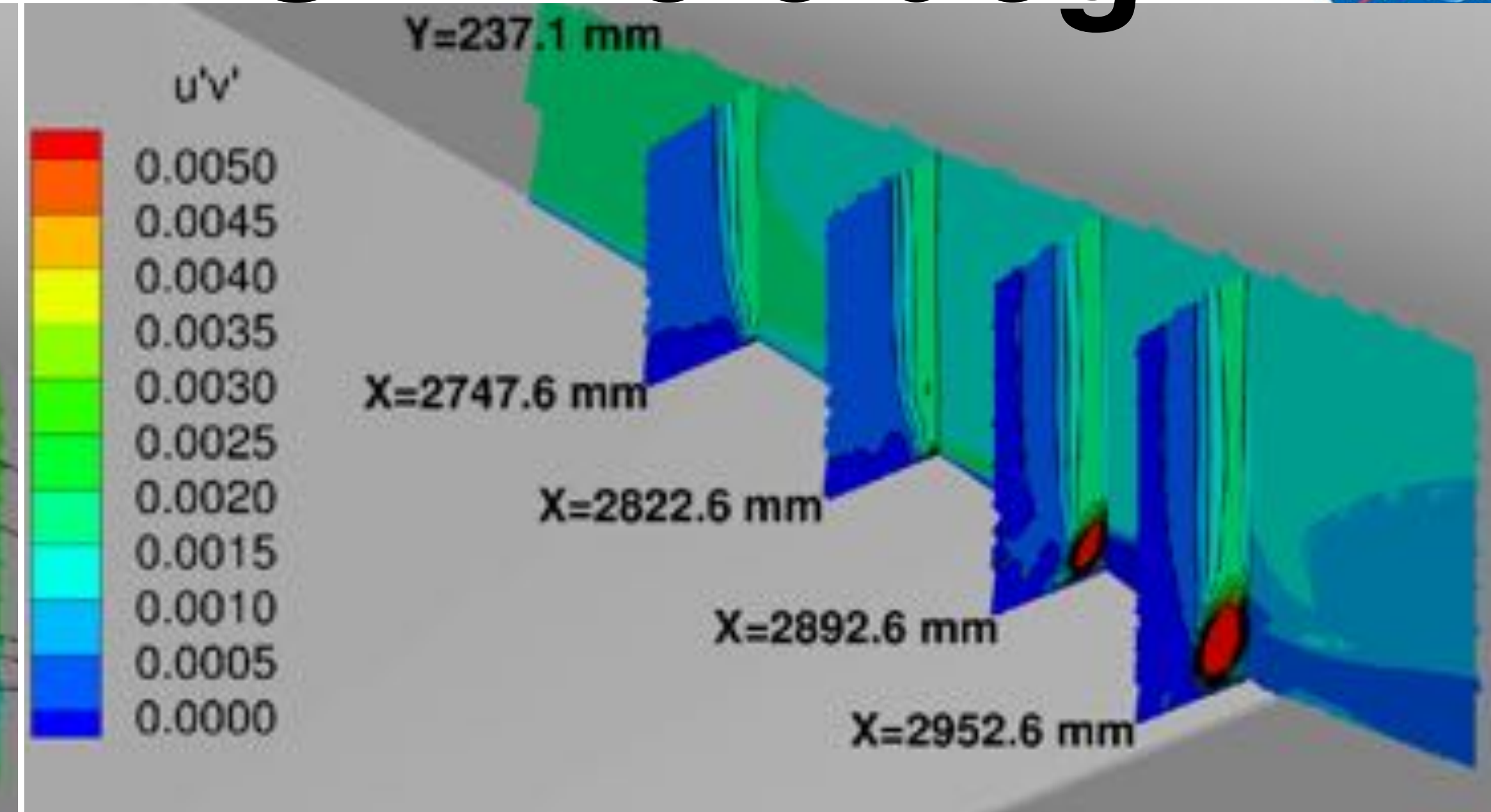
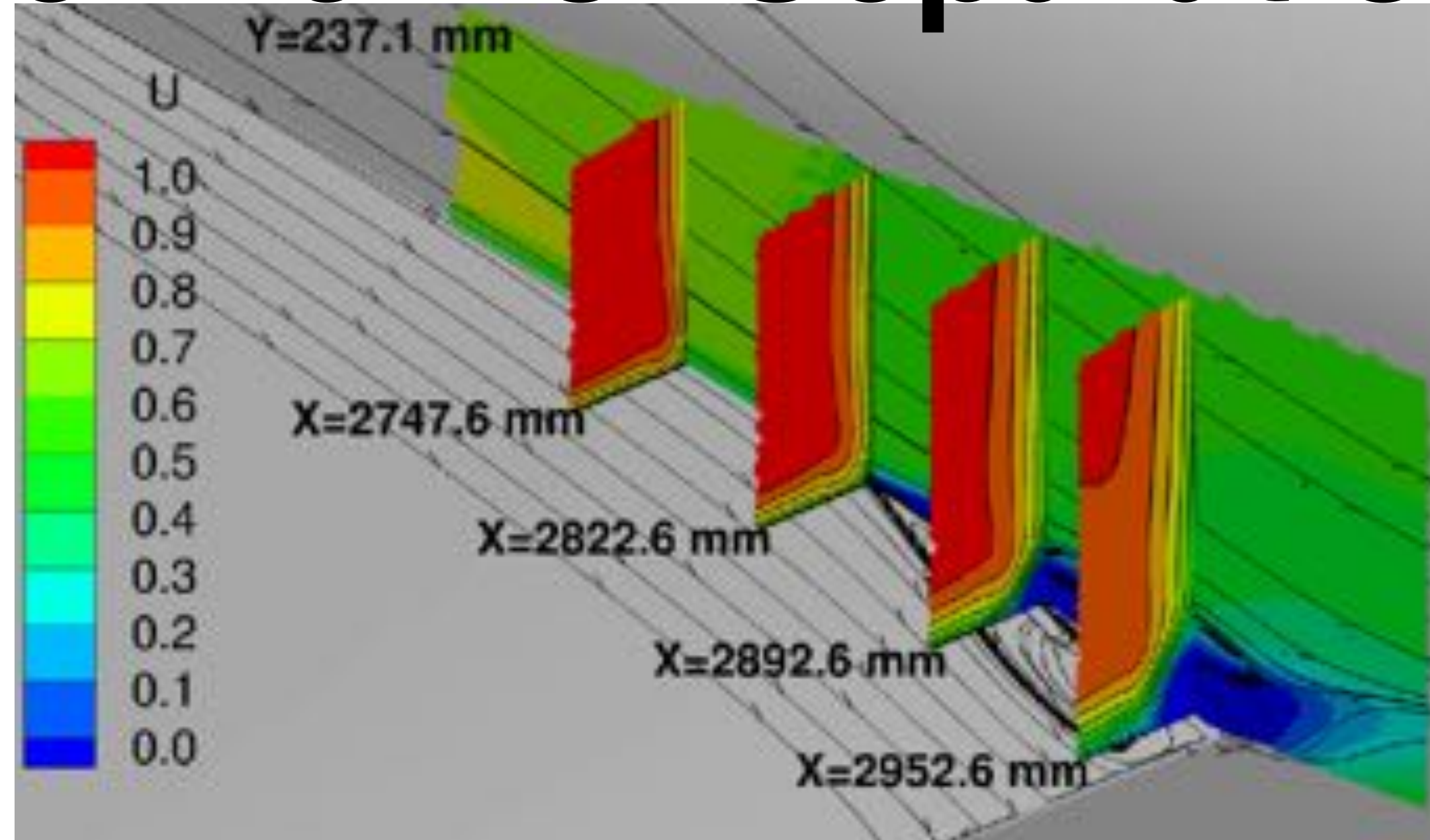




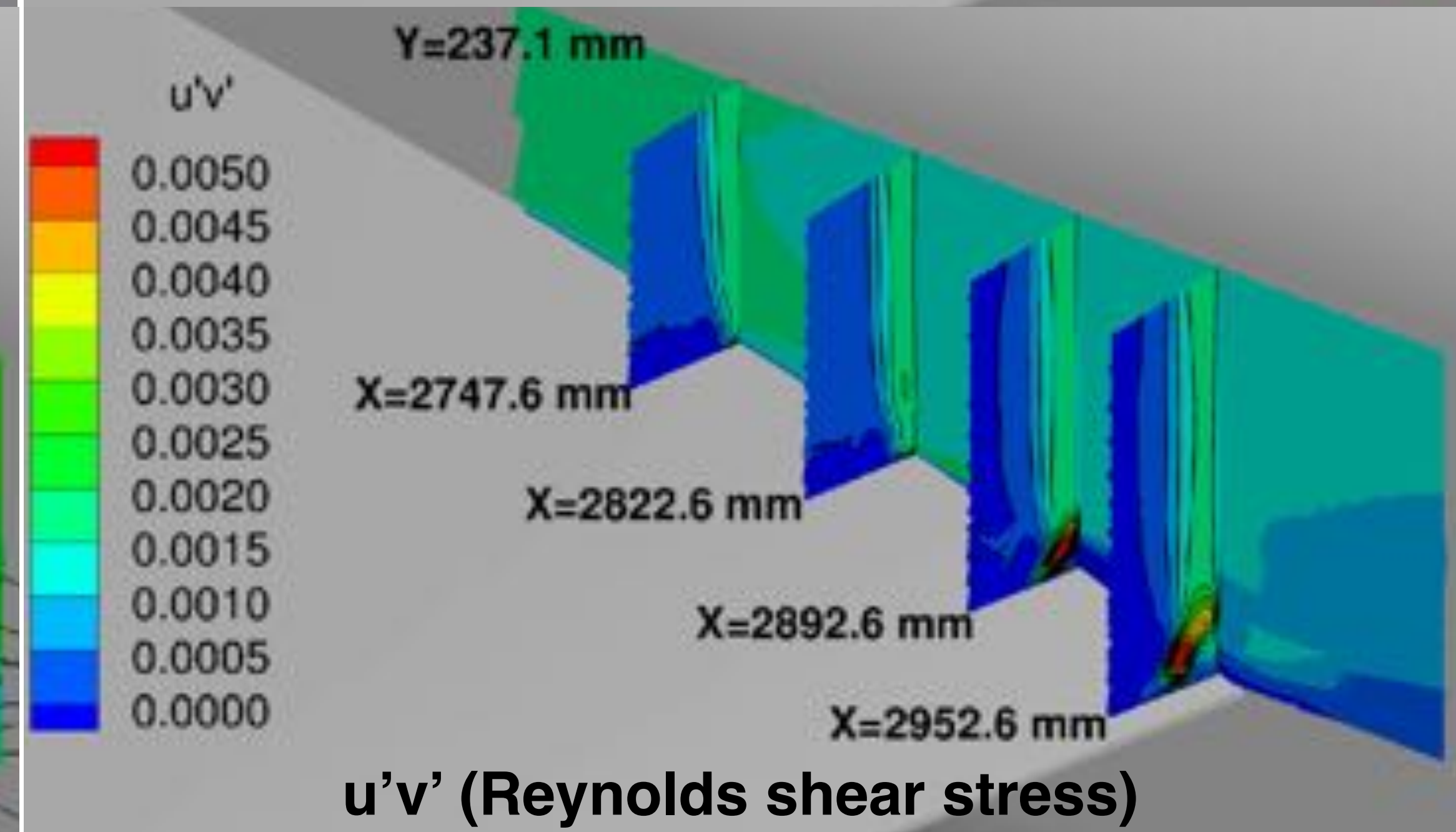
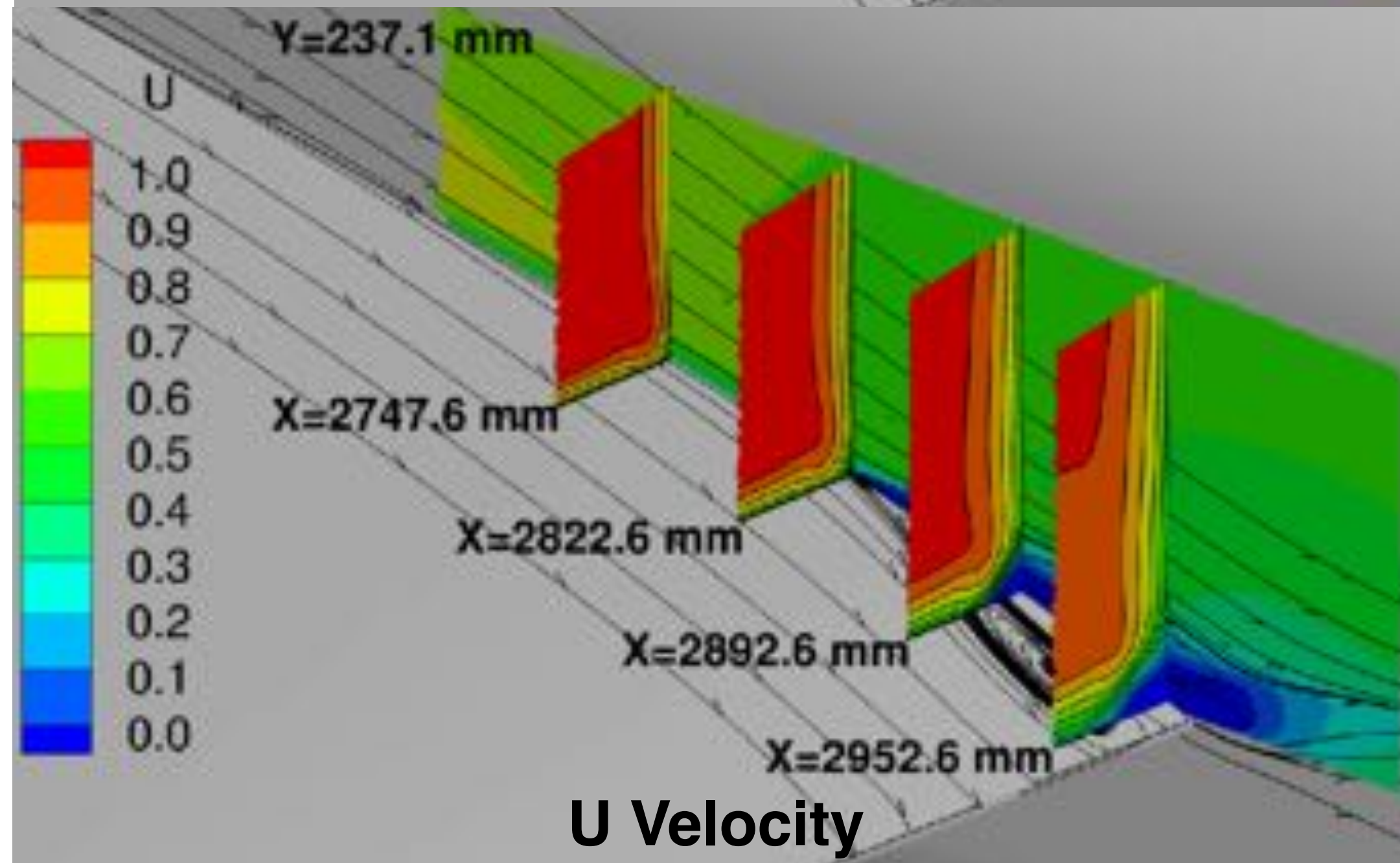
# Overview of Separation AOA = 5.0 deg



Medium  
Grid (Air)



Fine  
Grid (Air)



U Velocity

$u'v'$  (Reynolds shear stress)



# Velocity Profiles: Grid Resolution (Free Air)

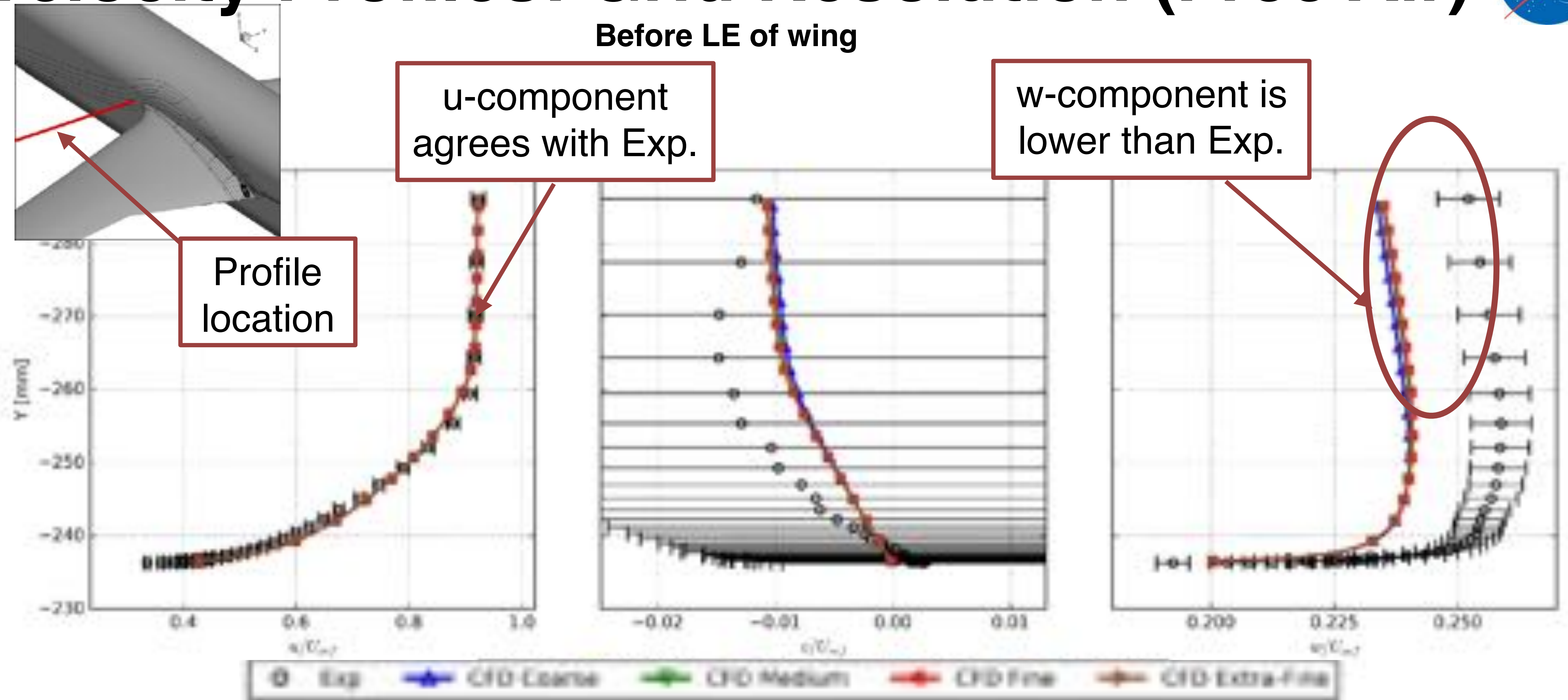


Before LE of wing

u-component  
agrees with Exp.

w-component is  
lower than Exp.

Profile  
location



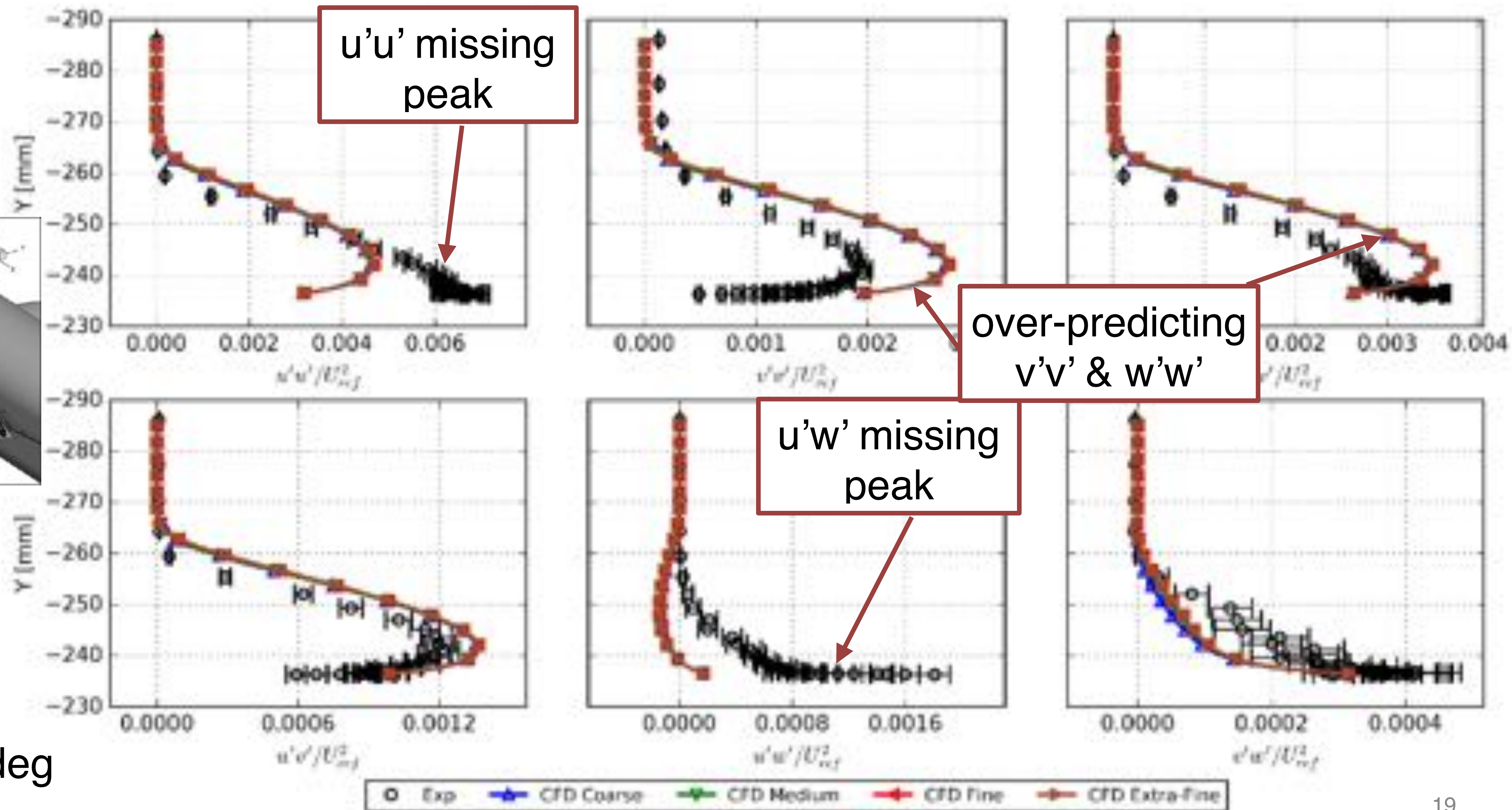
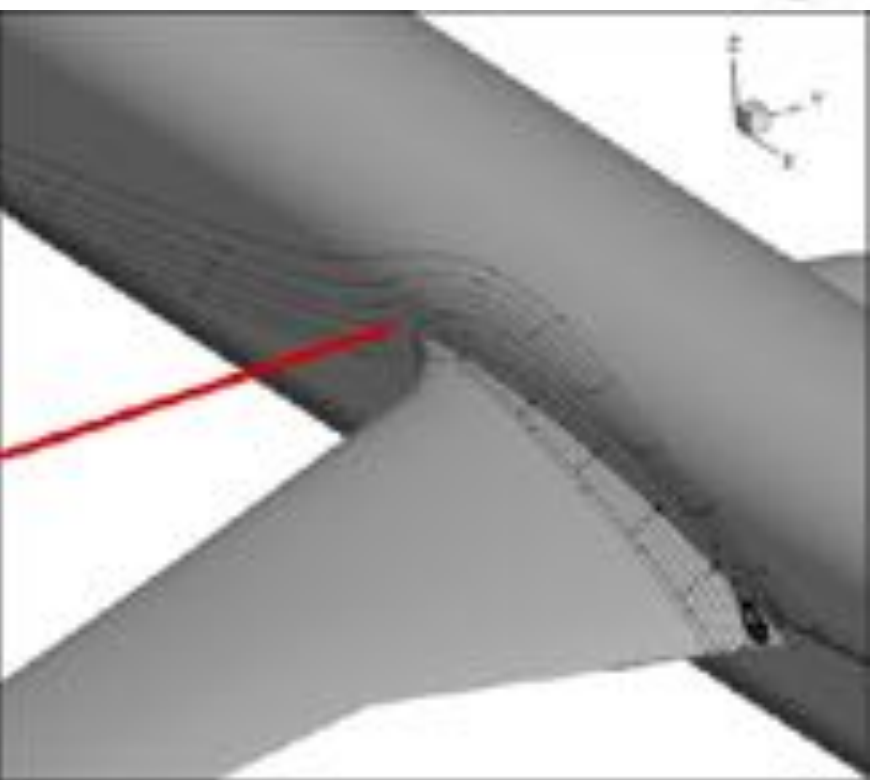
AOA = 5 deg



# Reynolds Stress Profiles: Grid Resolution (Free Air)



Before LE of wing

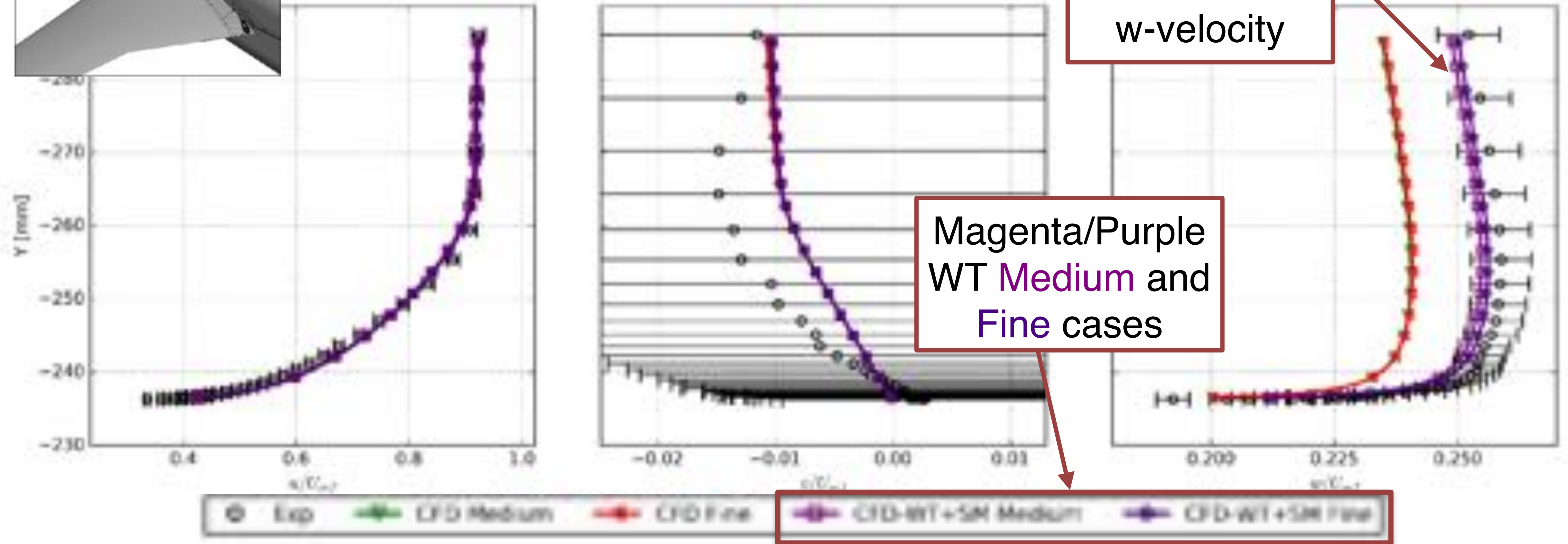
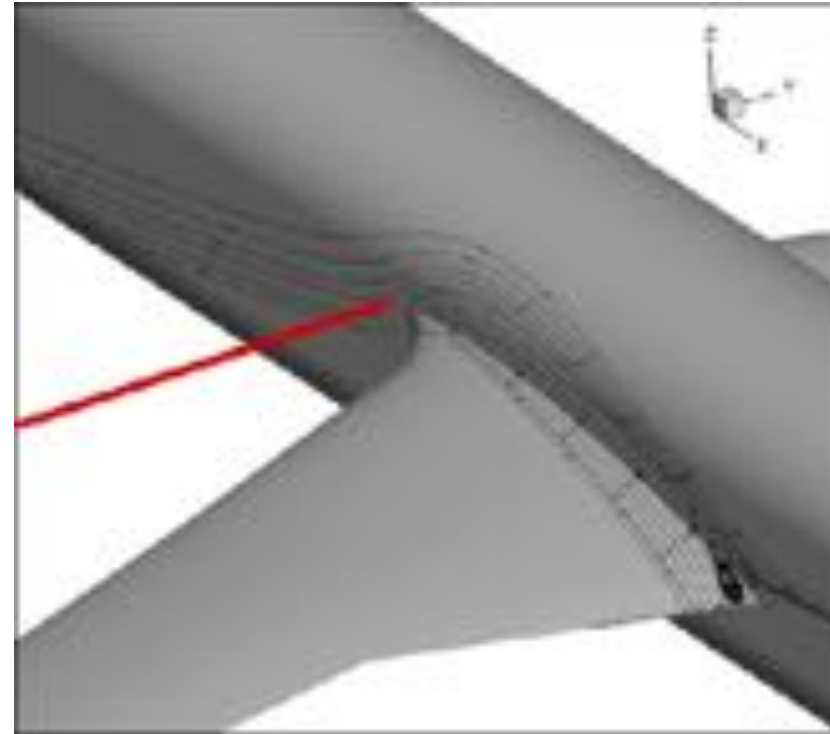


AOA = 5 deg



# Velocity Profiles: Wall Effect

Before LE of wing



AOA = 5 deg

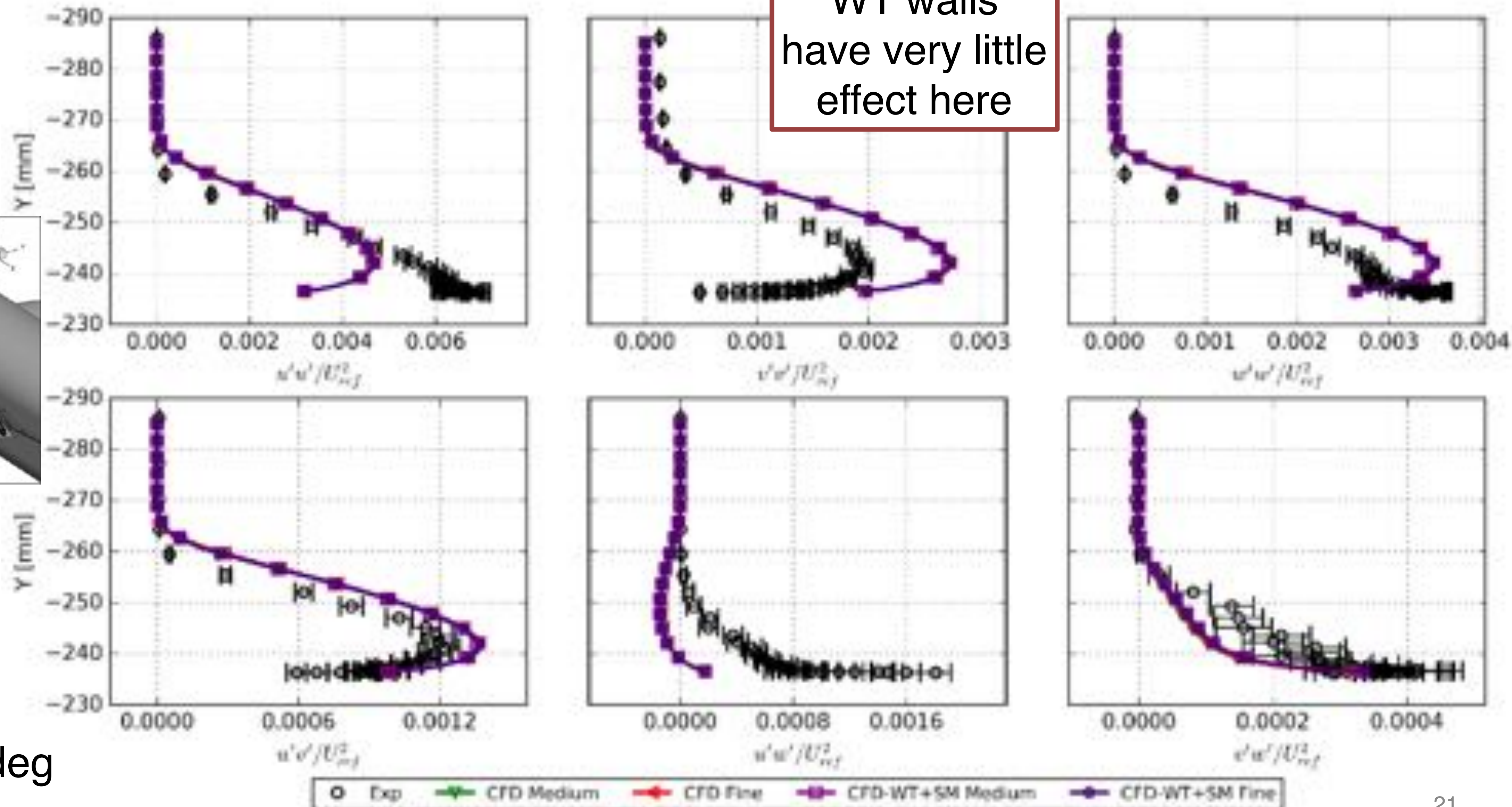
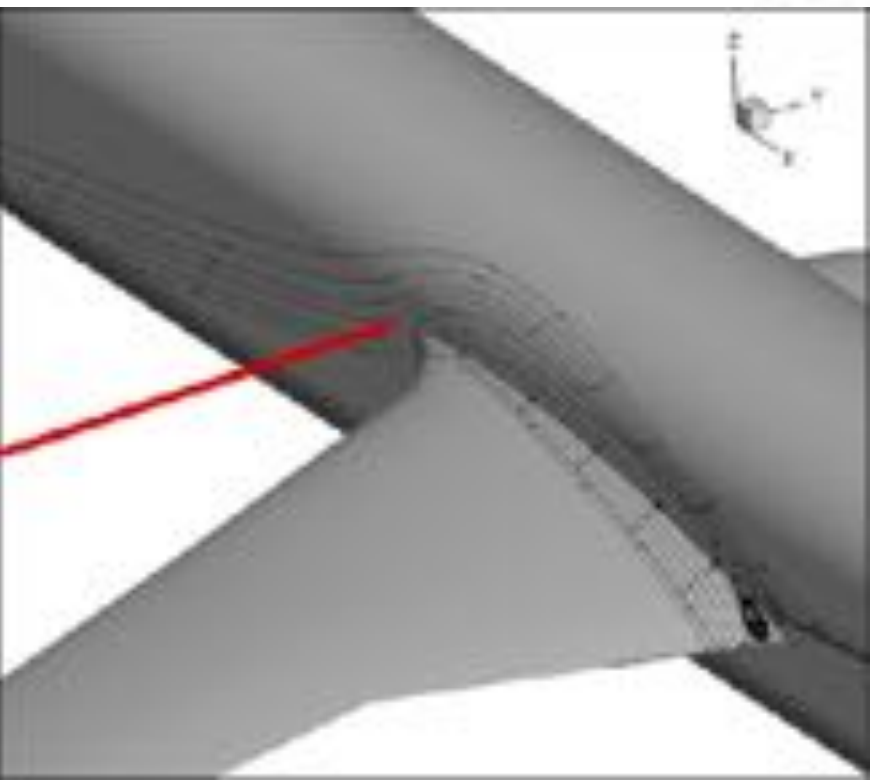


# Reynolds Stress Profiles: Wall Effect



Before LE of wing

WT walls  
have very little  
effect here



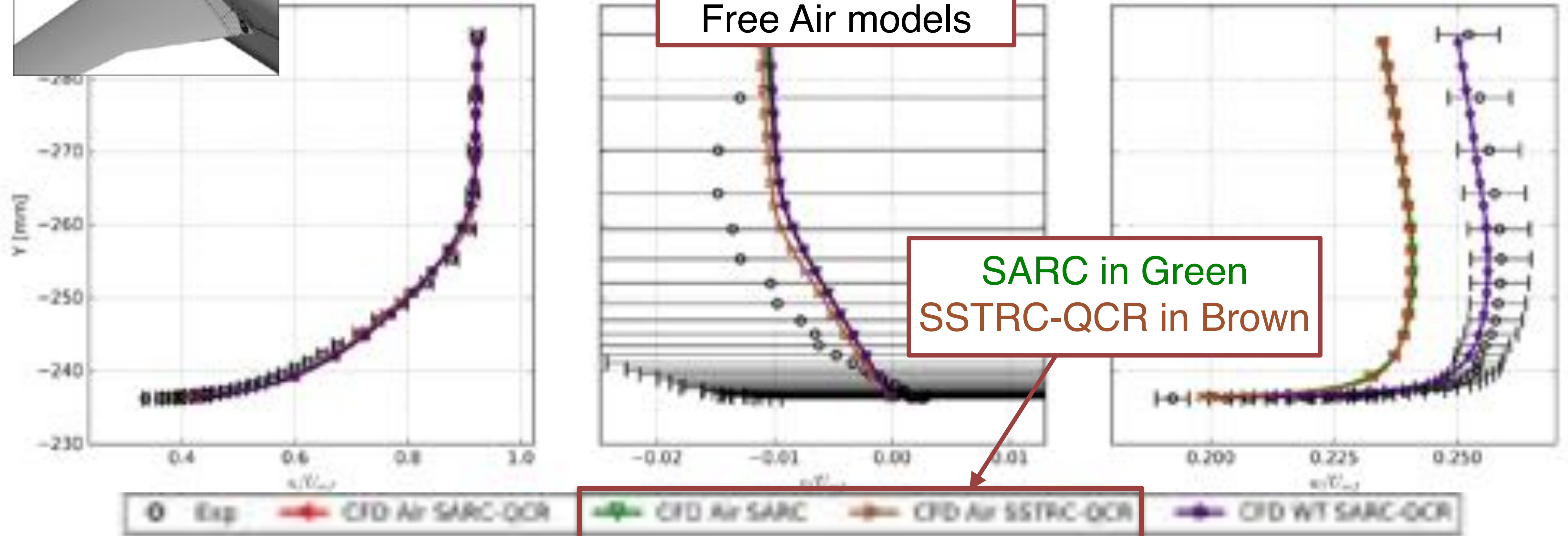
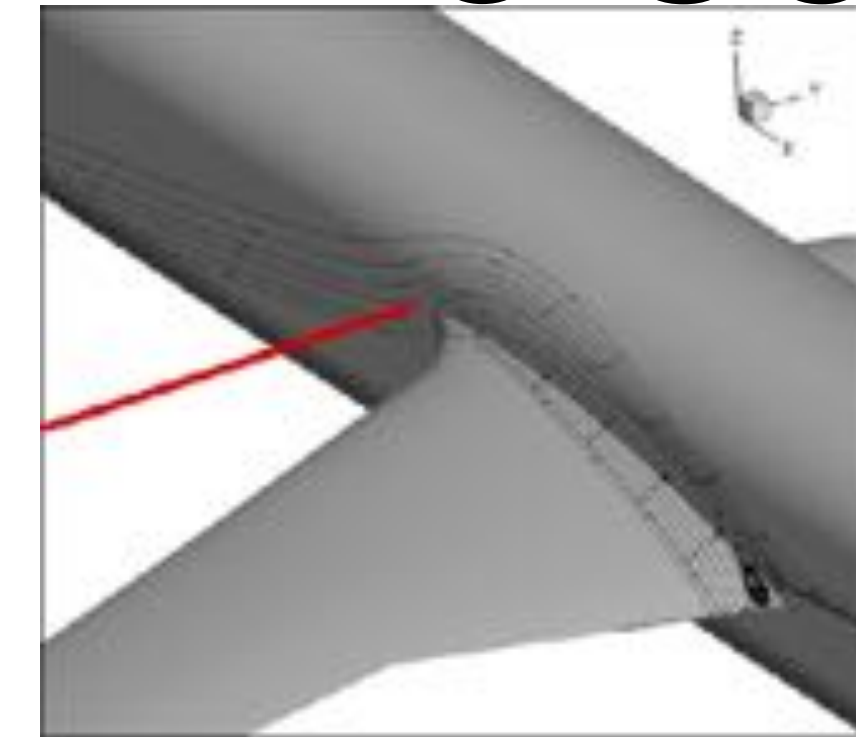
AOA = 5 deg



# Velocity Profiles: Turbulence Model

Before LE of wing

Profiles look similar  
between all Turb.  
Free Air models



AOA = 5 deg



# Reynolds Stress Profiles: Turbulence Model

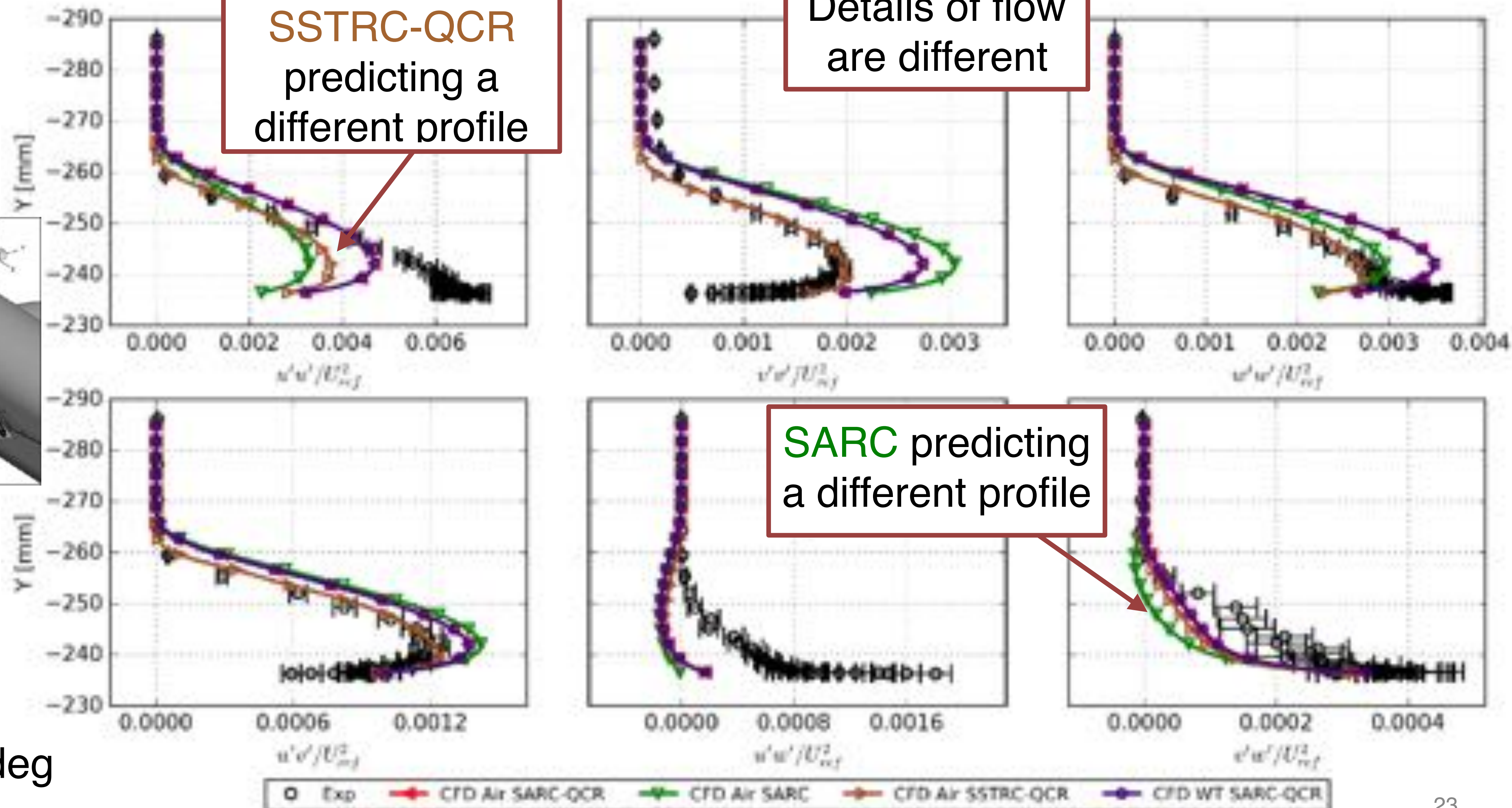
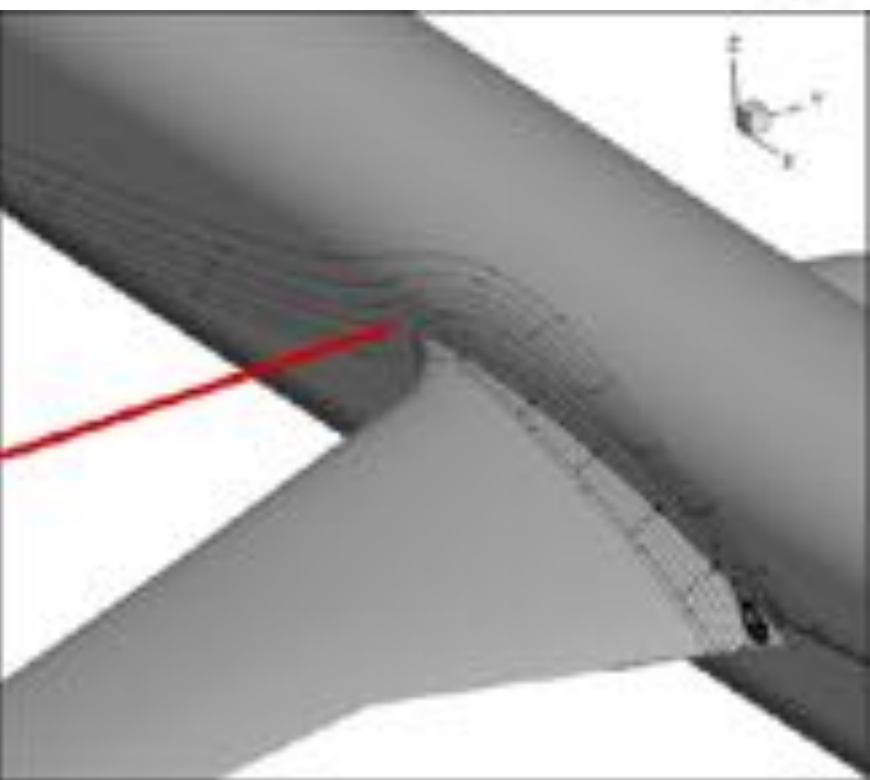


Before LE of wing

SSTRC-QCR  
predicting a  
different profile

Details of flow  
are different

SARC predicting  
a different profile



AOA = 5 deg



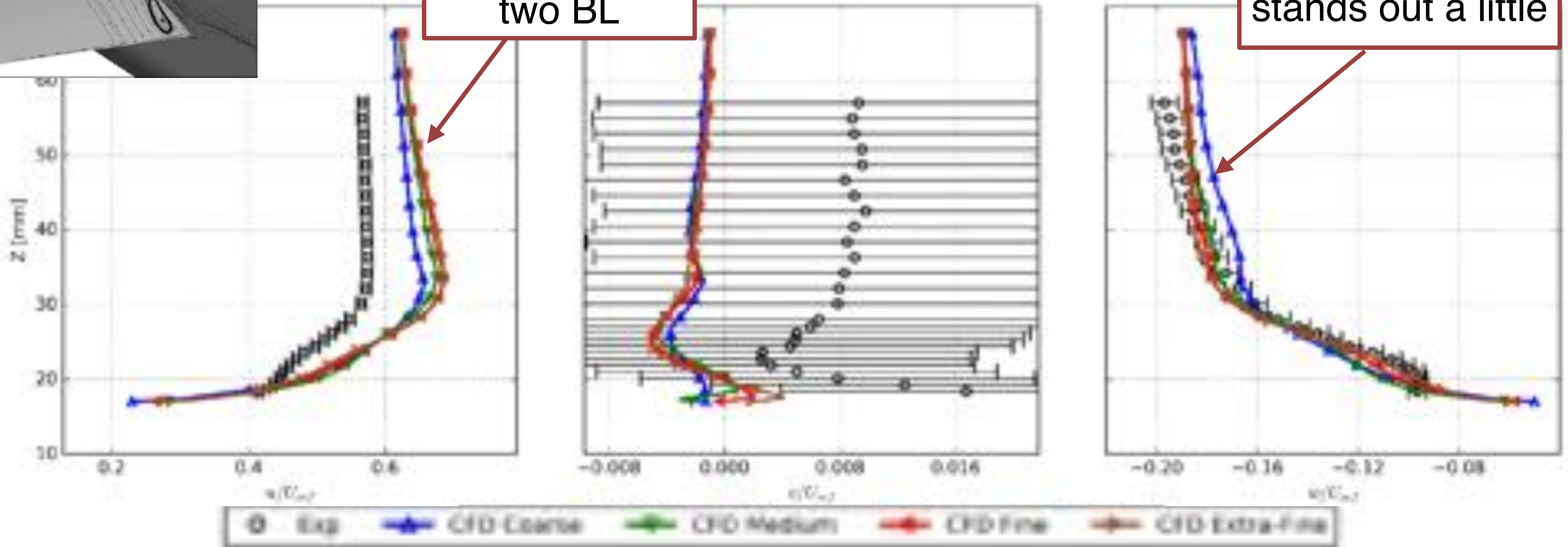
# Velocity Profiles: Grid Resolution (Free Air)



Upstream of Separation, 1 mm from fuselage

Shift may be caused by the two BL

Coarse grid stands out a little



AOA = 5 deg

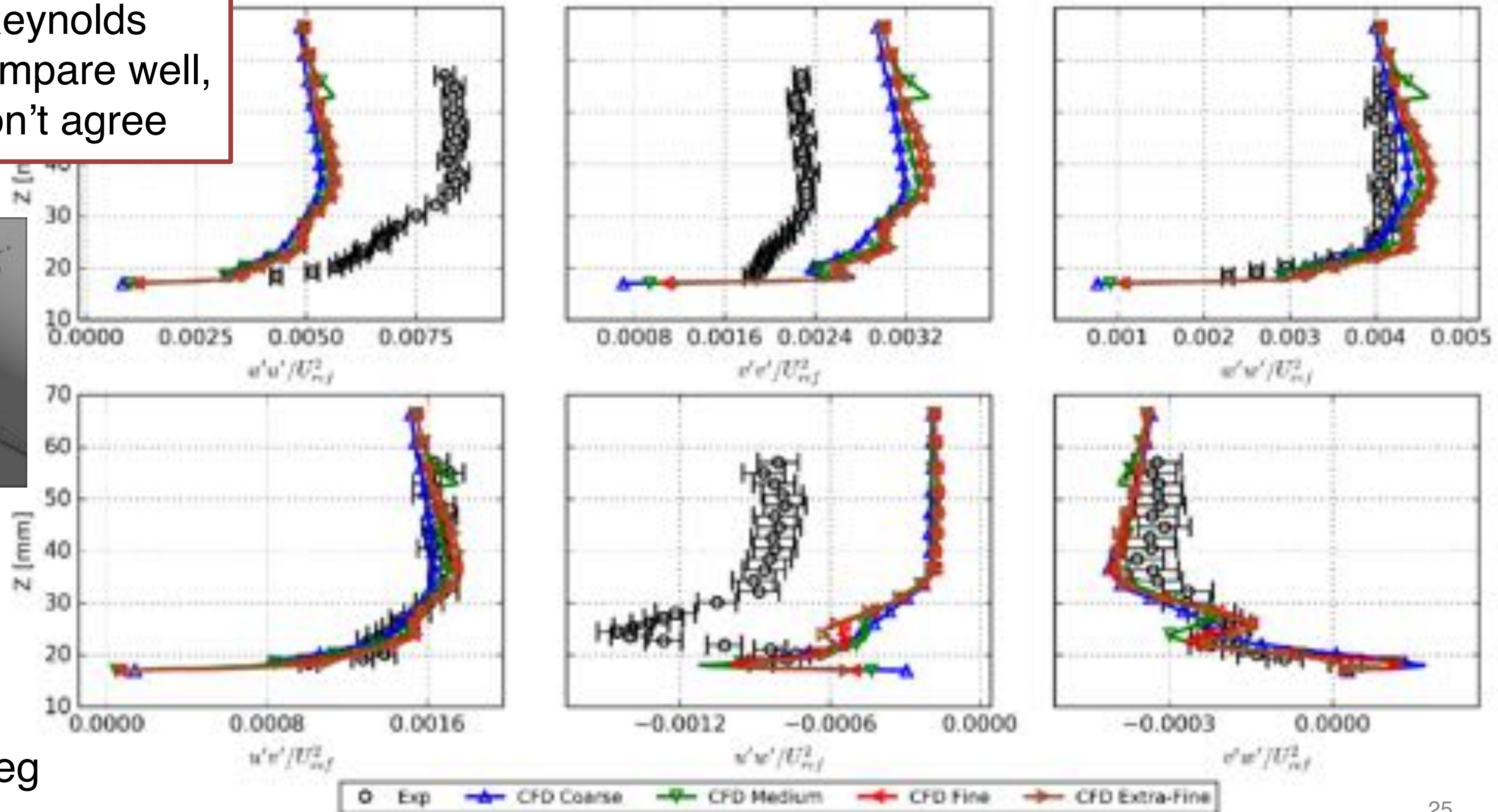
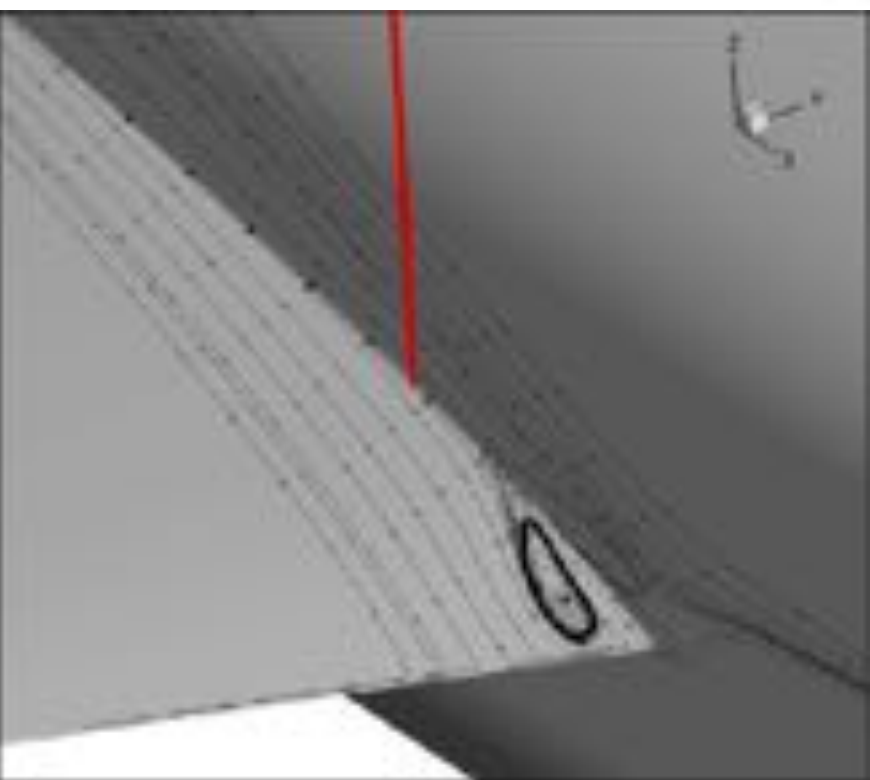


# Reynolds Stress Profiles: Grid Resolution (Free Air)



Upstream of Separation, 1 mm from fuselage

Some Reynolds stresses compare well, others don't agree

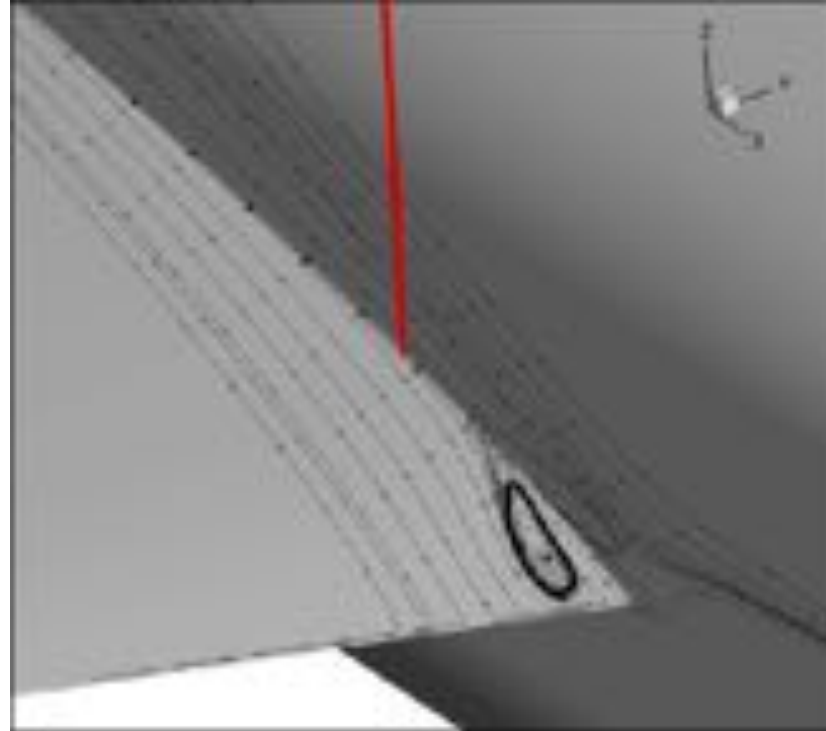


AOA = 5 deg

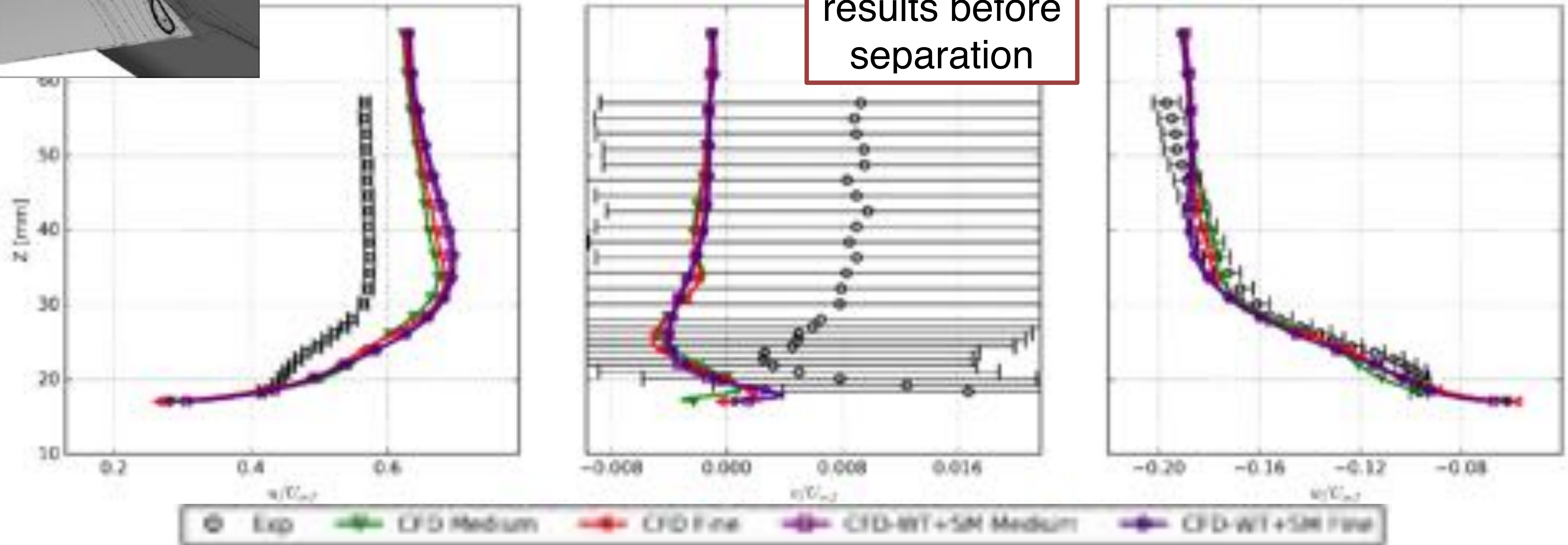


# Velocity Profiles: Wall Effect

Upstream of Separation, 1 mm from fuselage



Very similar results before separation



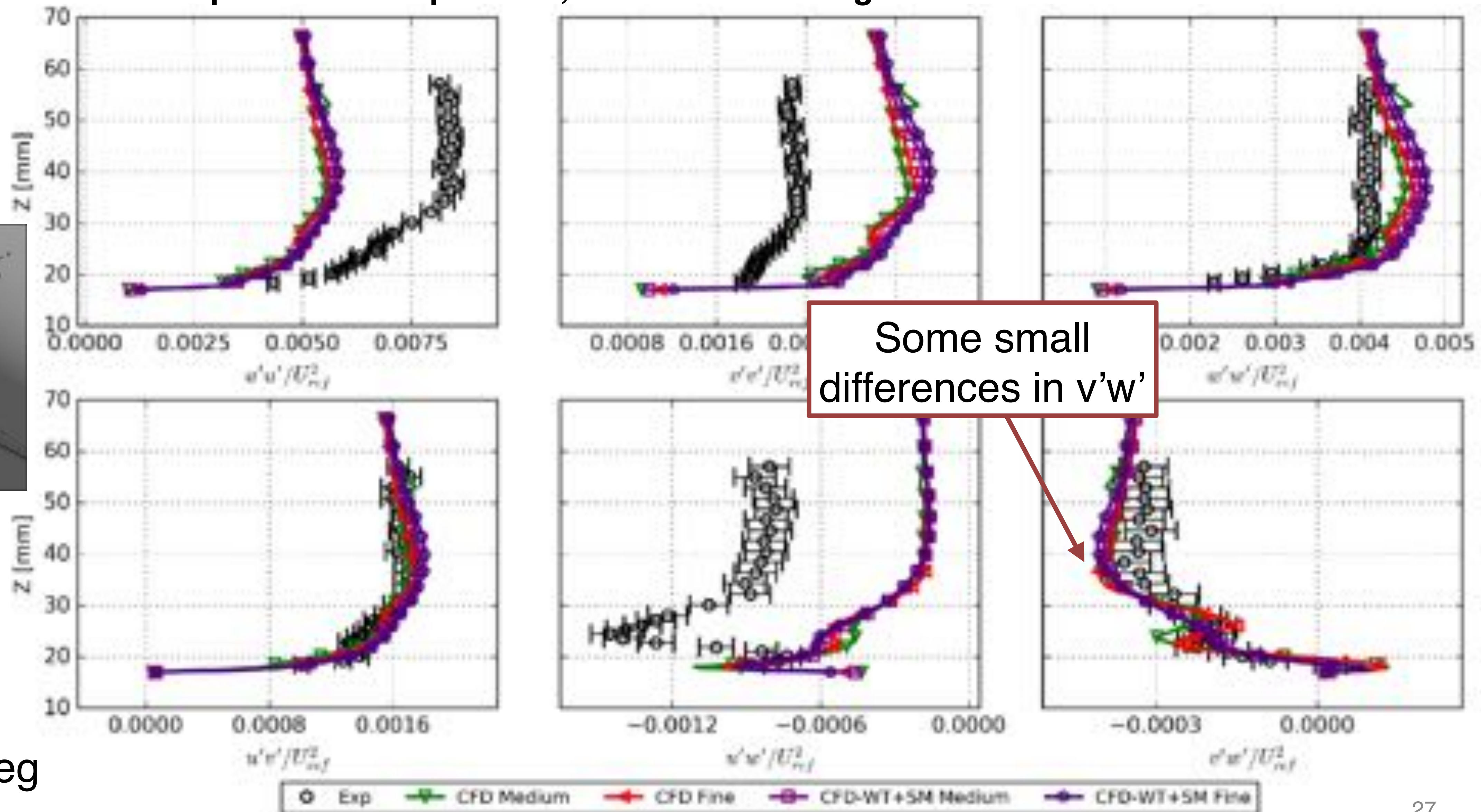
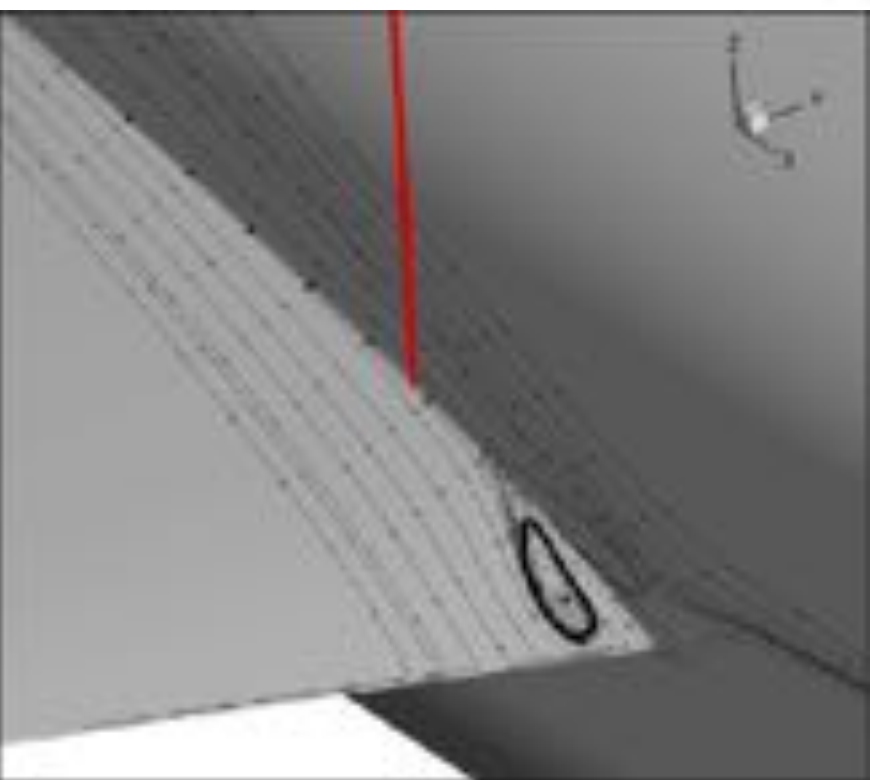
AOA = 5 deg



# Reynolds Stress Profiles: Wall Effect



Upstream of Separation, 1 mm from fuselage

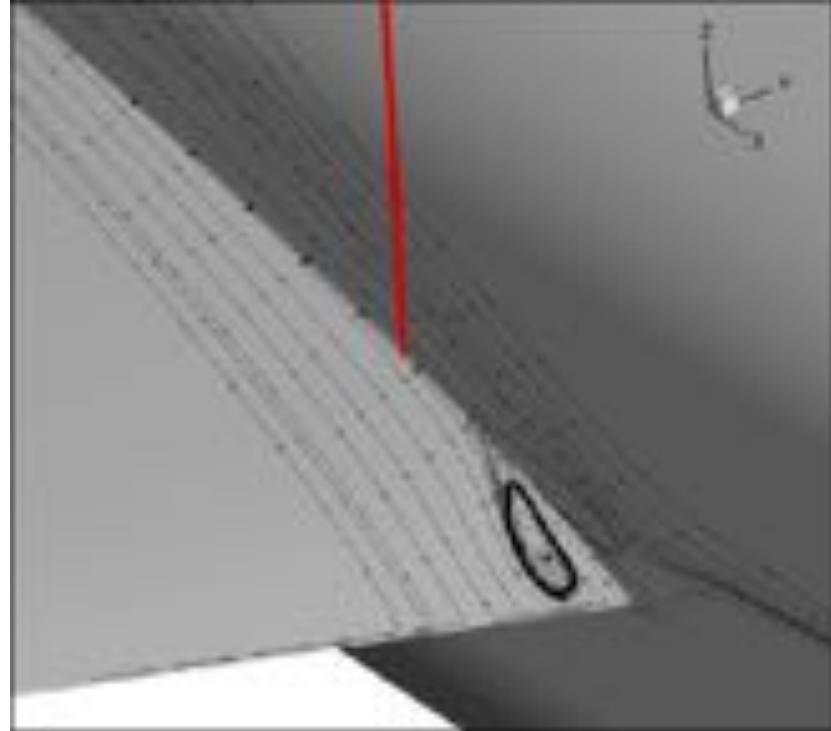


AOA = 5 deg



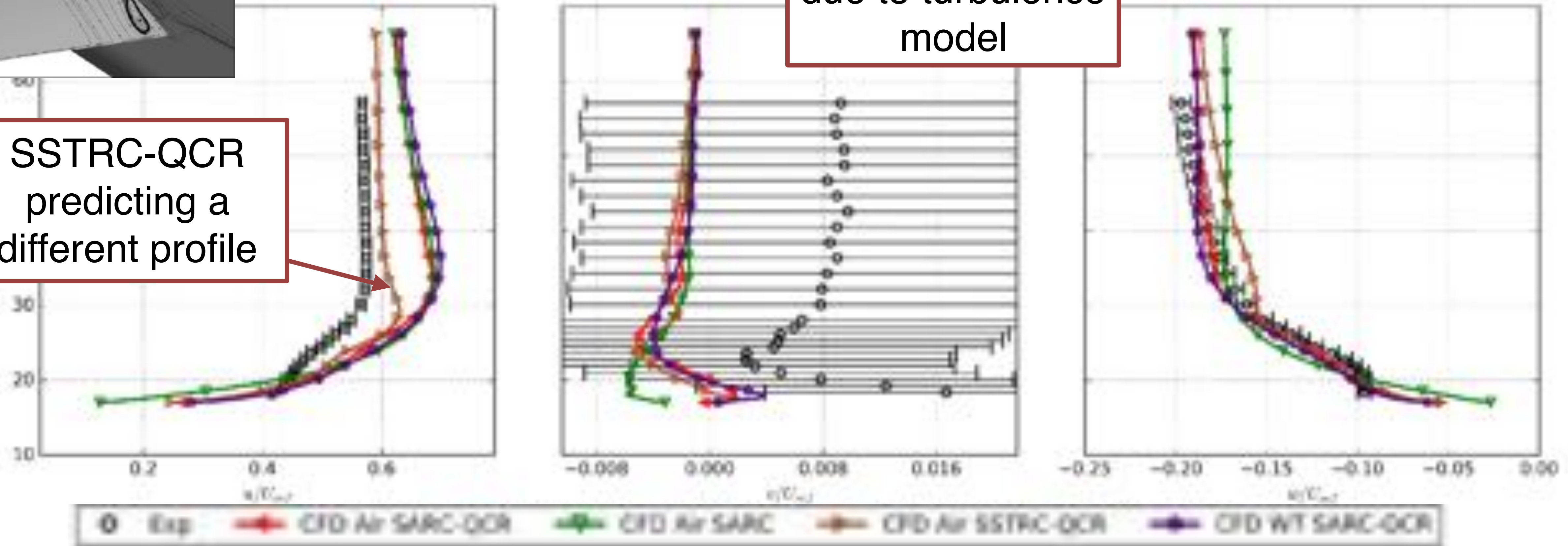
# Velocity Profiles: Turbulence Model

Upstream of Separation, 1 mm from fuselage



More variation  
due to turbulence  
model

SSTRC-QCR  
predicting a  
different profile



AOA = 5 deg

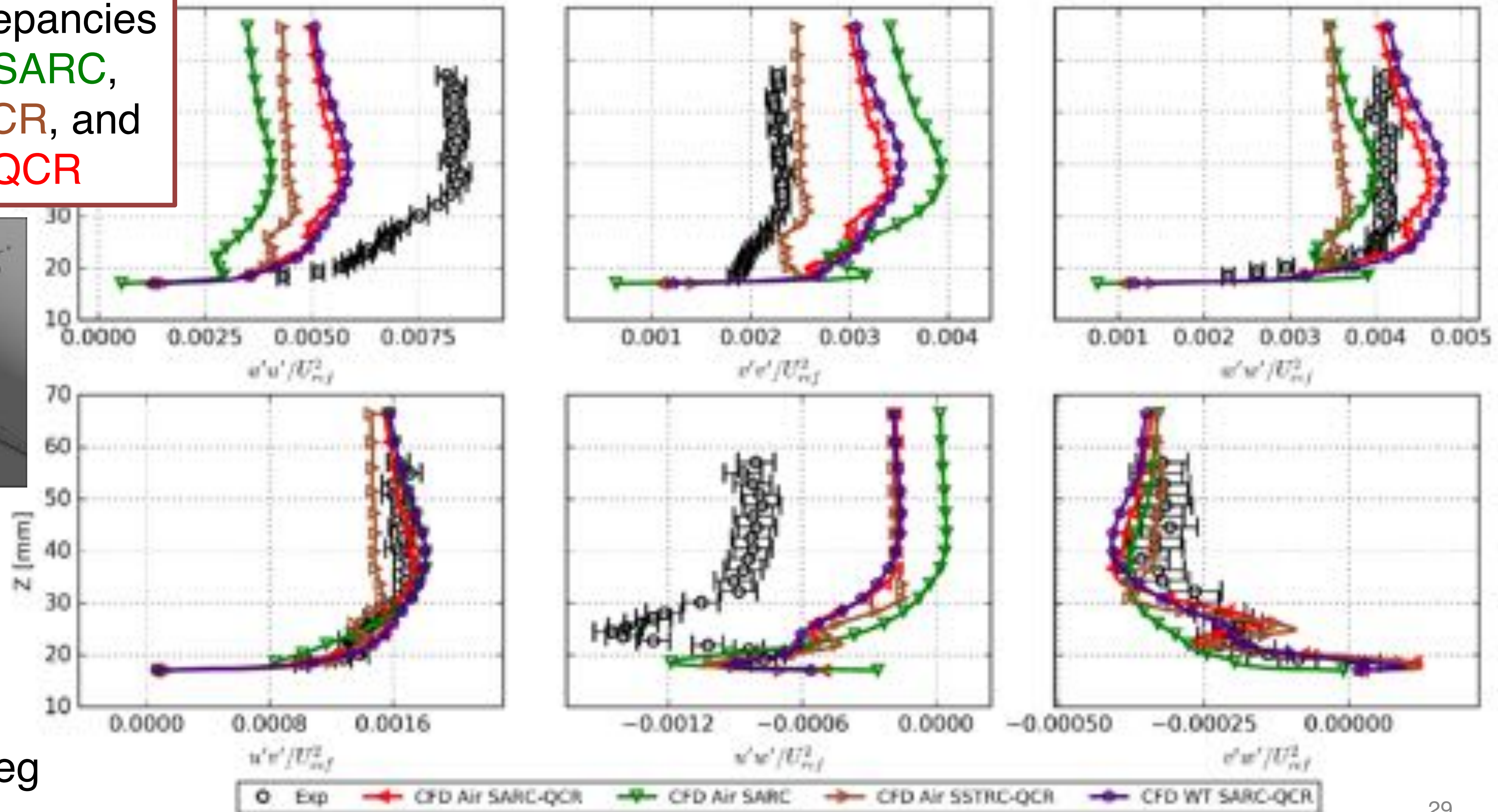
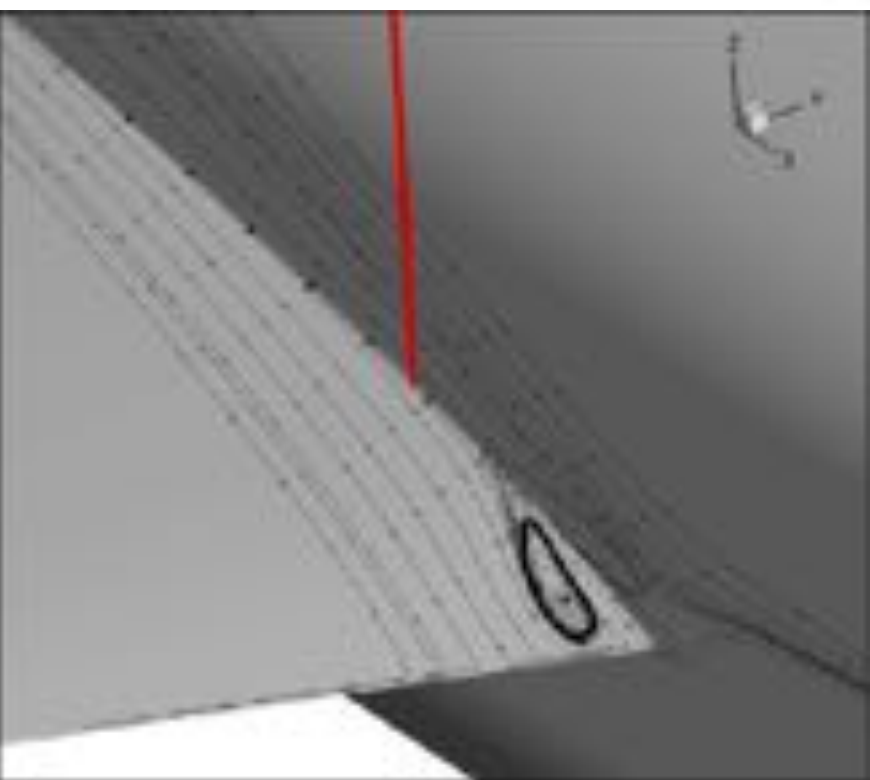


# Reynolds Stress Profiles: Turbulence Model



Upstream of Separation, 1 mm from fuselage

Large discrepancies  
between **SARC**,  
**SSTRC-QCR**, and  
**SARC-QCR**



AOA = 5 deg

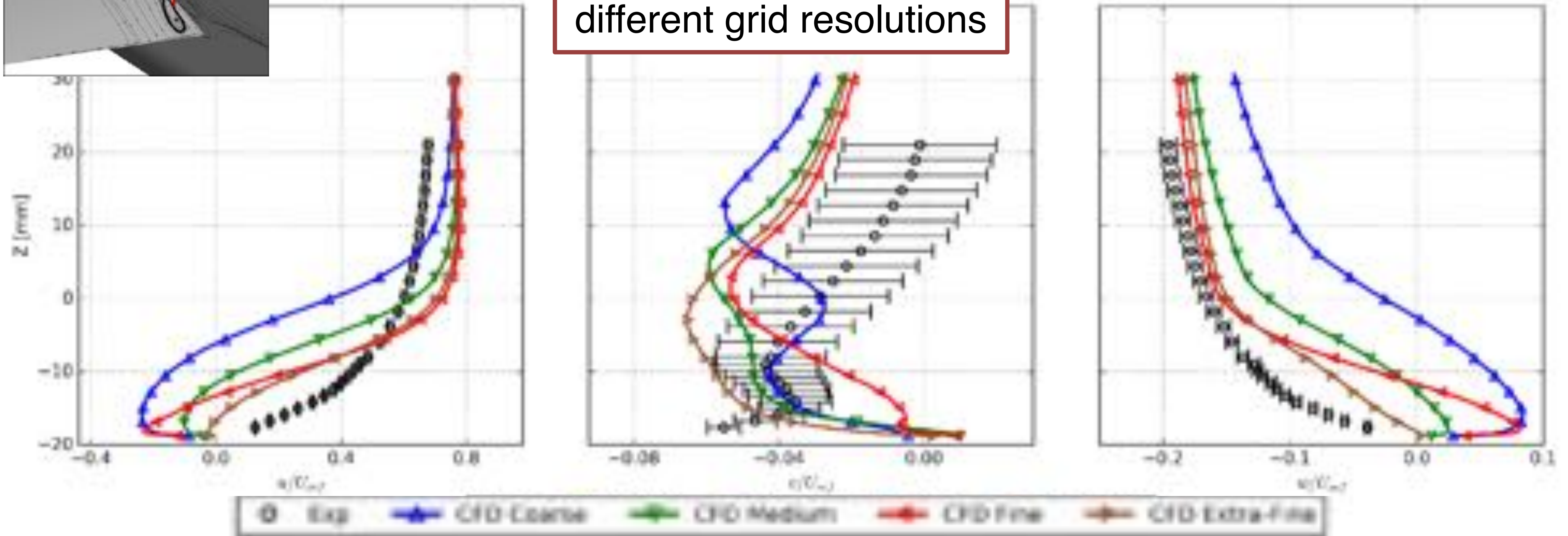
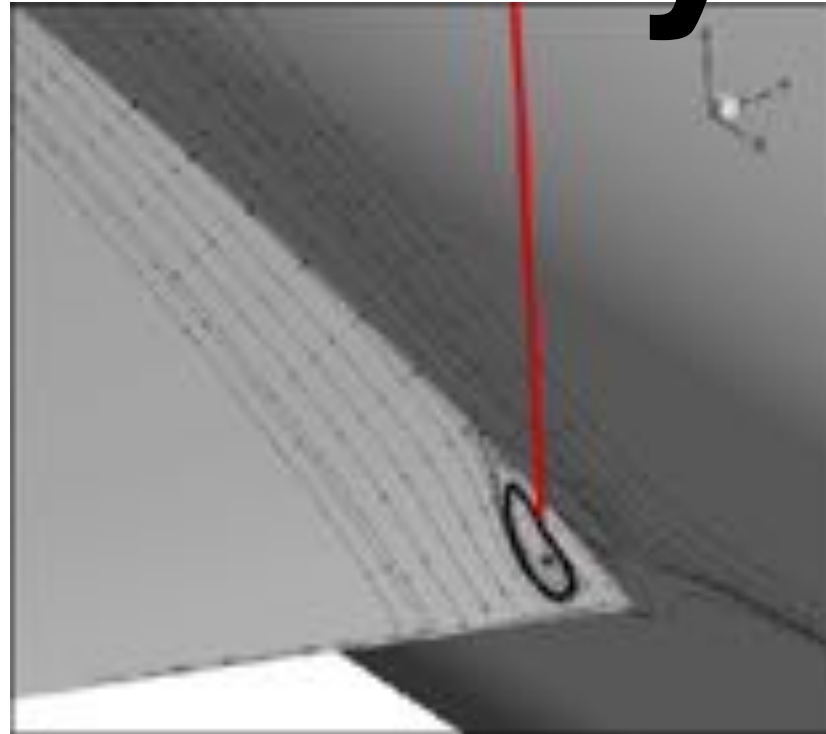


# Velocity Profiles: Grid Resolution (Free Air)



In the Separated Region, 10 mm from fuselage

Large variation in  
velocity profiles across  
different grid resolutions



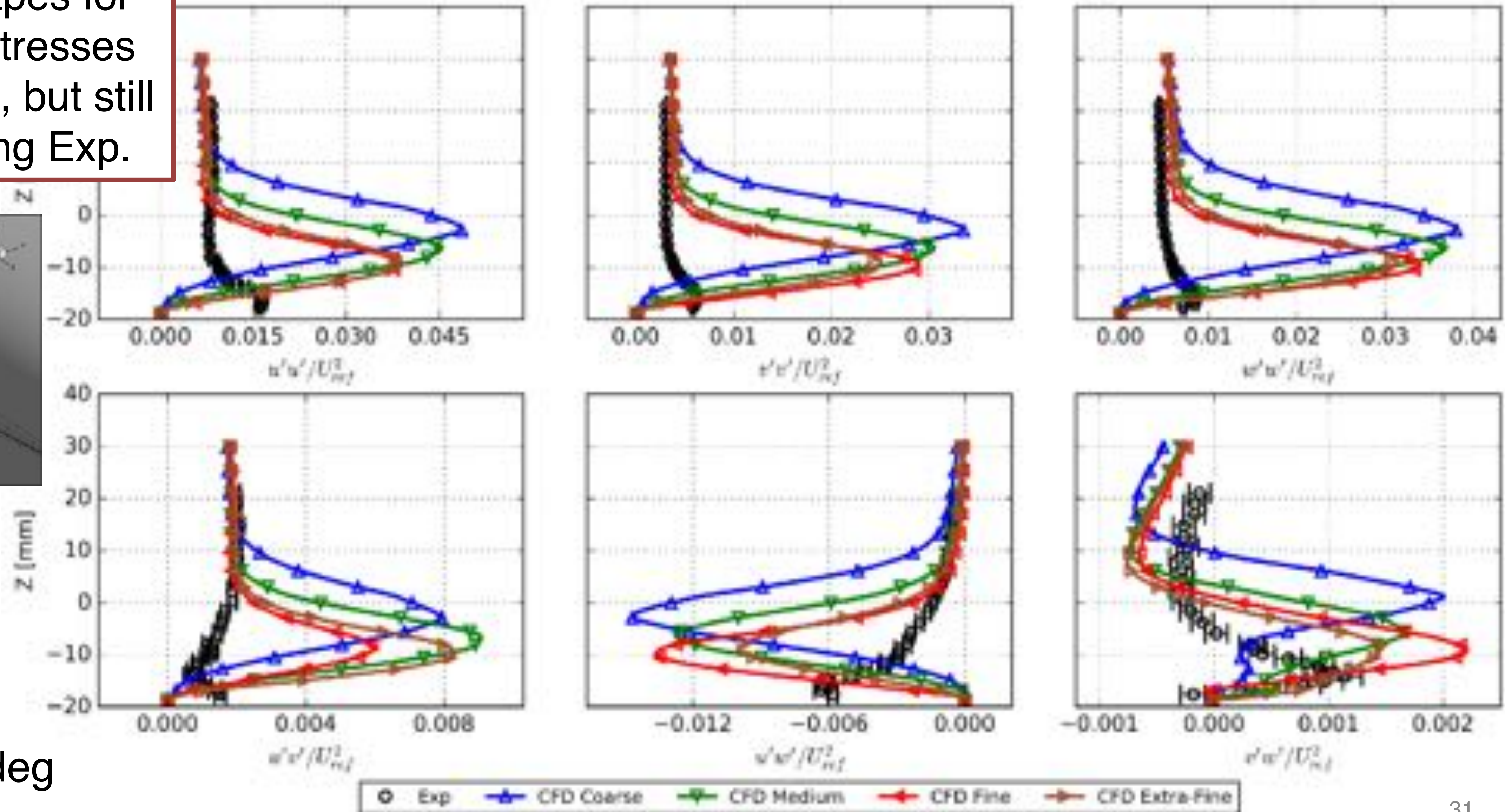
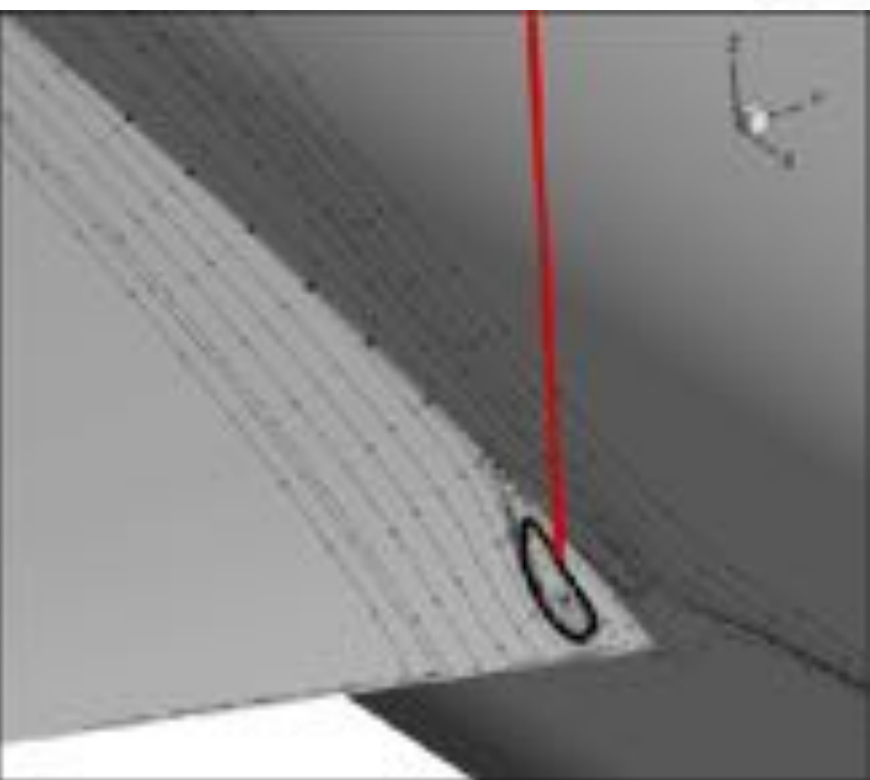
AOA = 5 deg



# Reynolds Stress Profiles: Grid Resolution (Free Air)

In the Separated Region, 10 mm from fuselage

Similar shapes for Reynolds stresses across grids, but still not matching Exp.

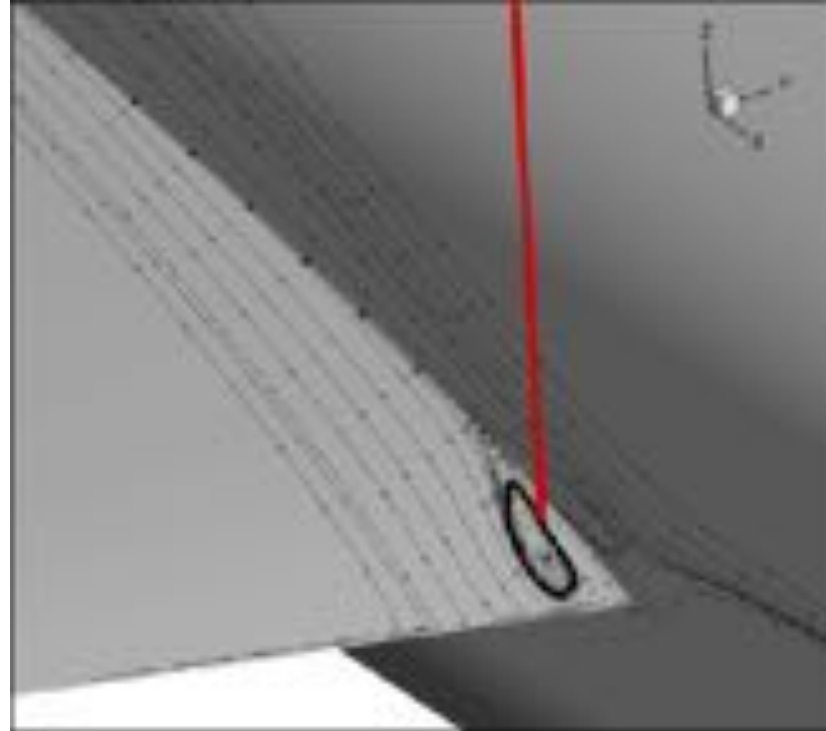


AOA = 5 deg



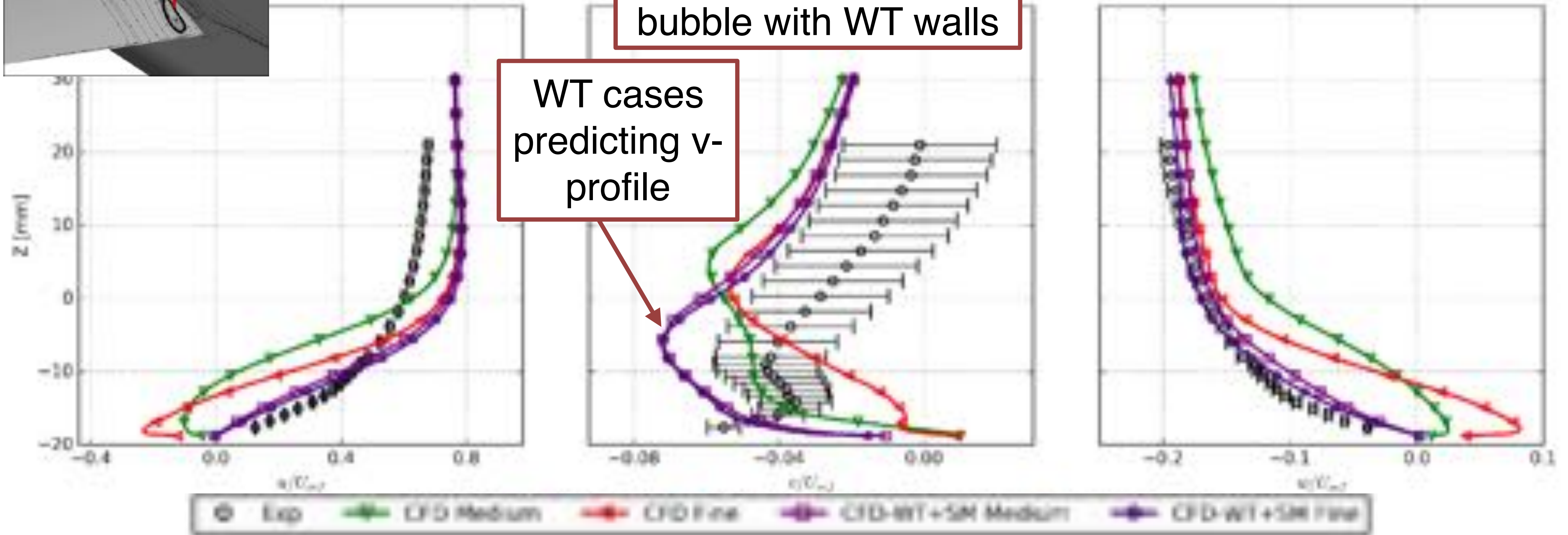
# Velocity Profiles: Wall Effect

In the Separated Region, 10 mm from fuselage



Separated flow predictions different in bubble with WT walls

WT cases predicting v-profile



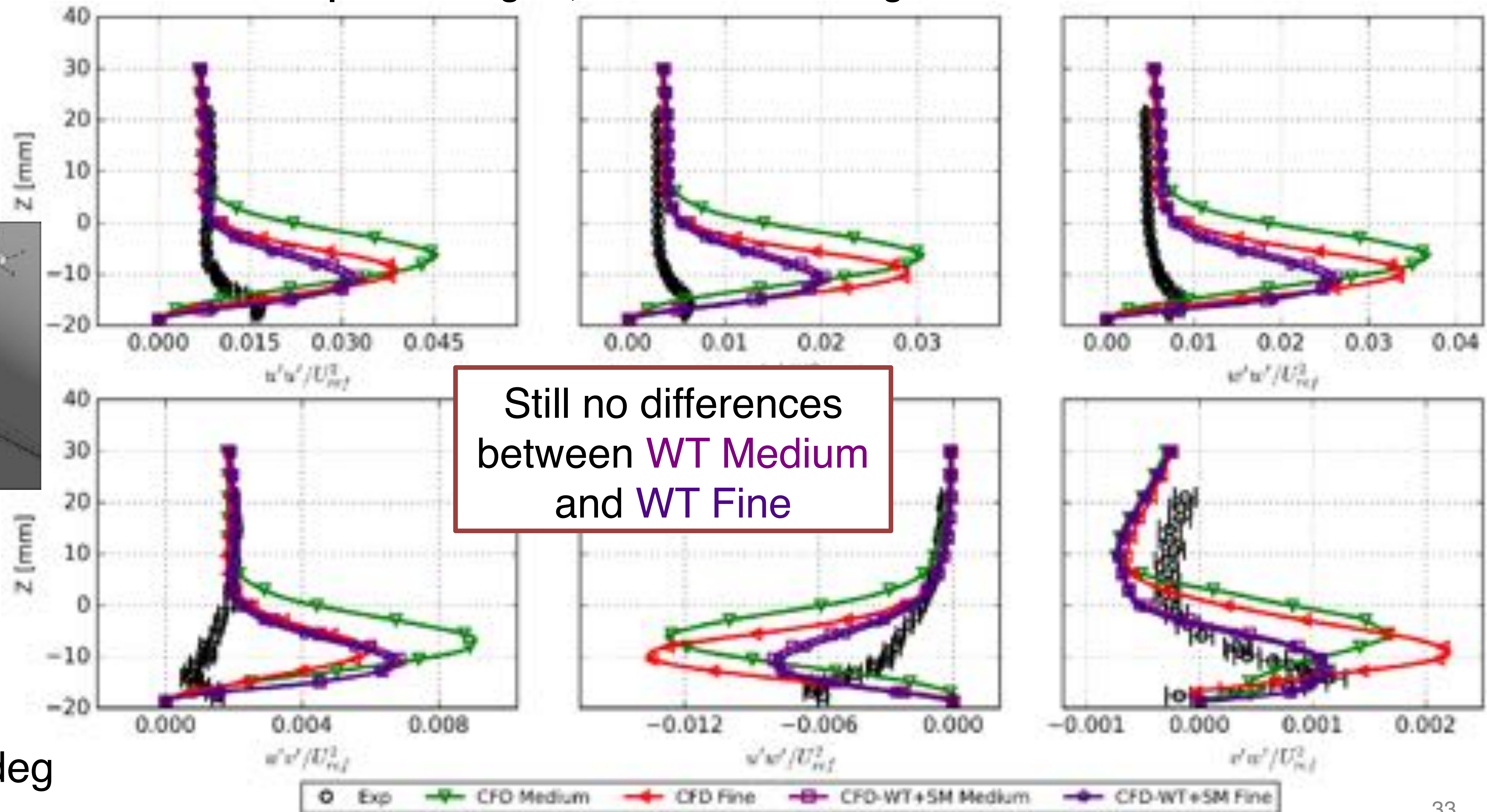
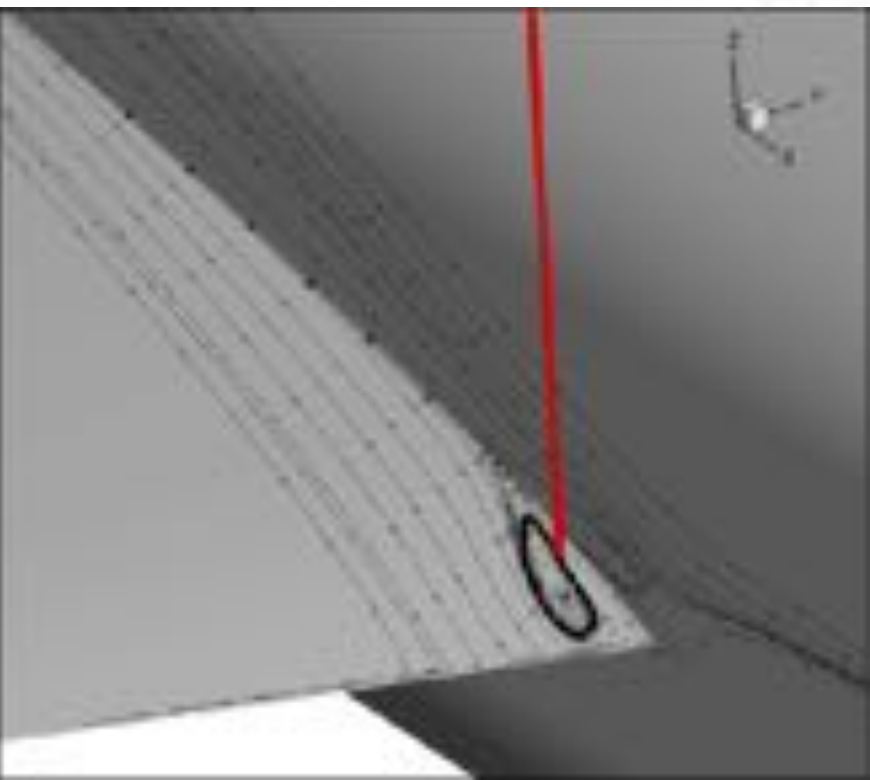
AOA = 5 deg



# Reynolds Stress Profiles: Wall Effect



In the Separated Region, 10 mm from fuselage



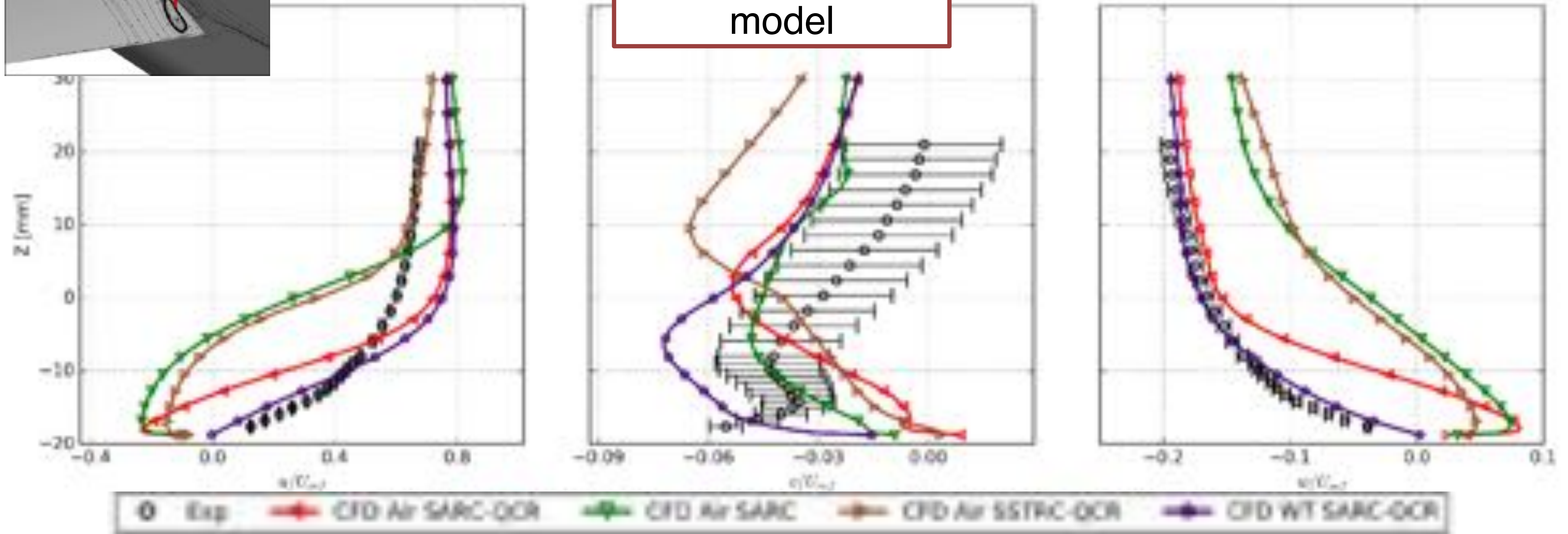
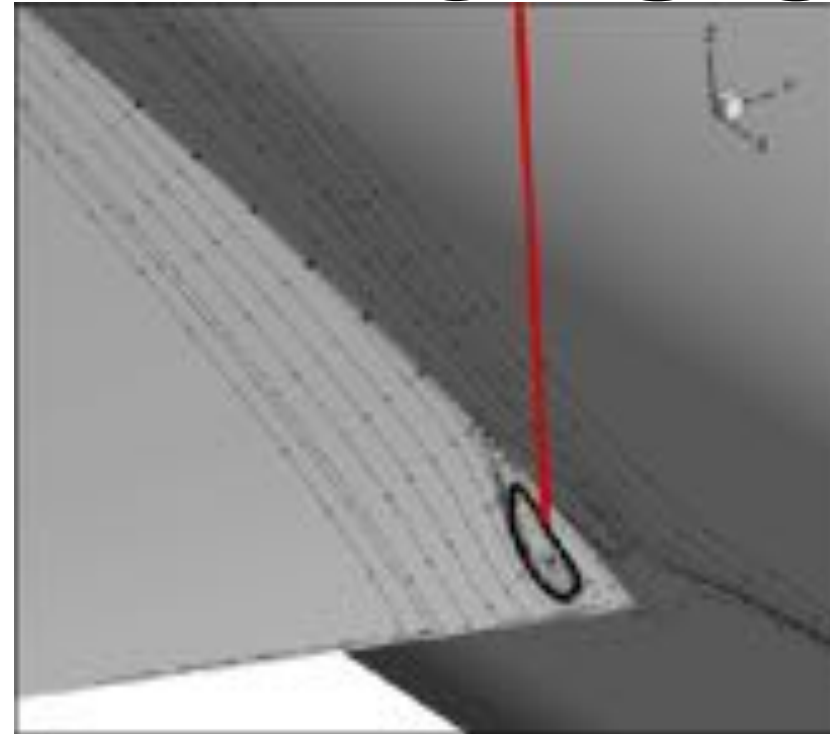
AOA = 5 deg



# Velocity Profiles: Turbulence Model

In the Separated Region, 10 mm from fuselage

Large variation for each turbulence model



AOA = 5 deg

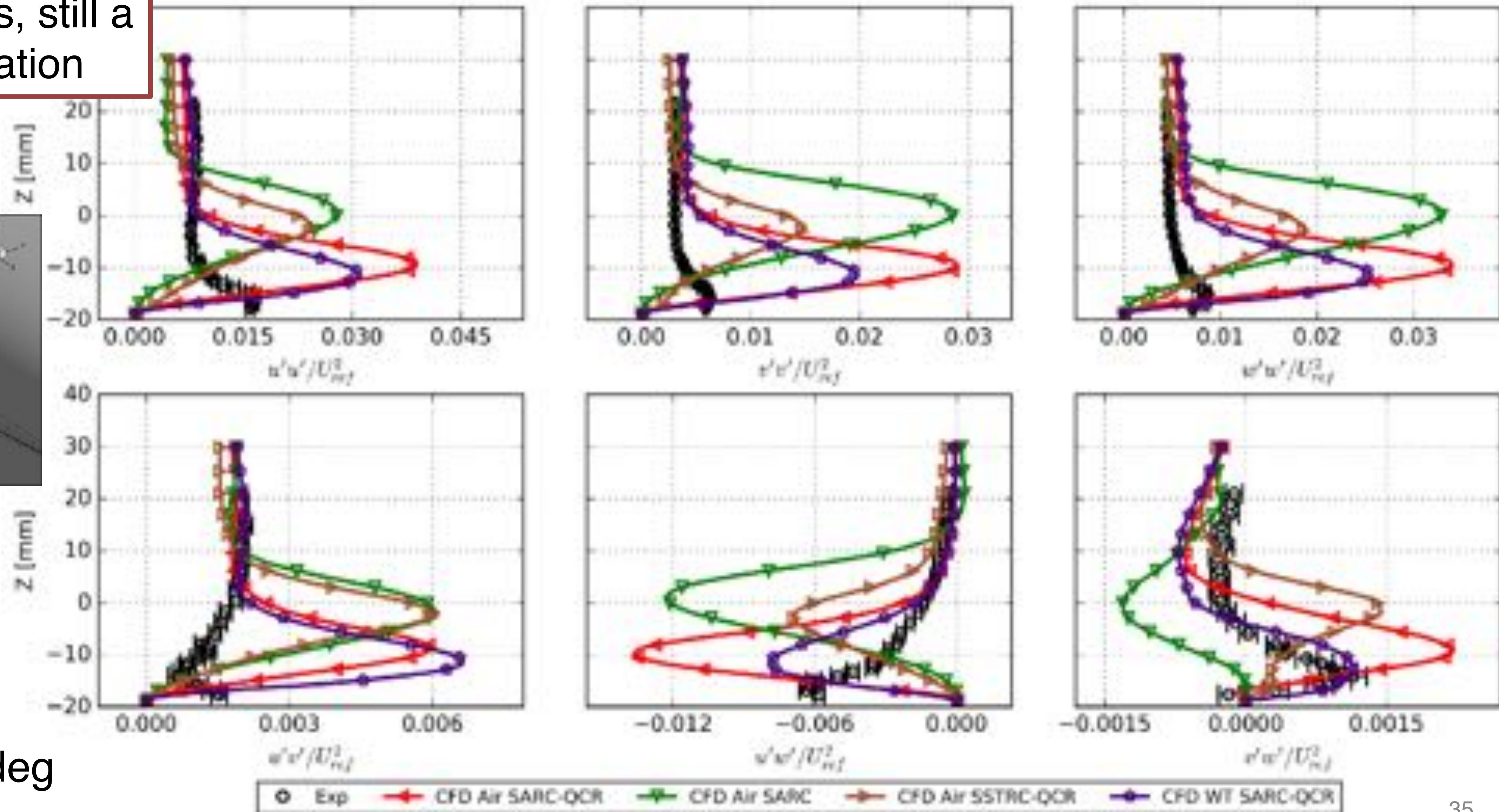
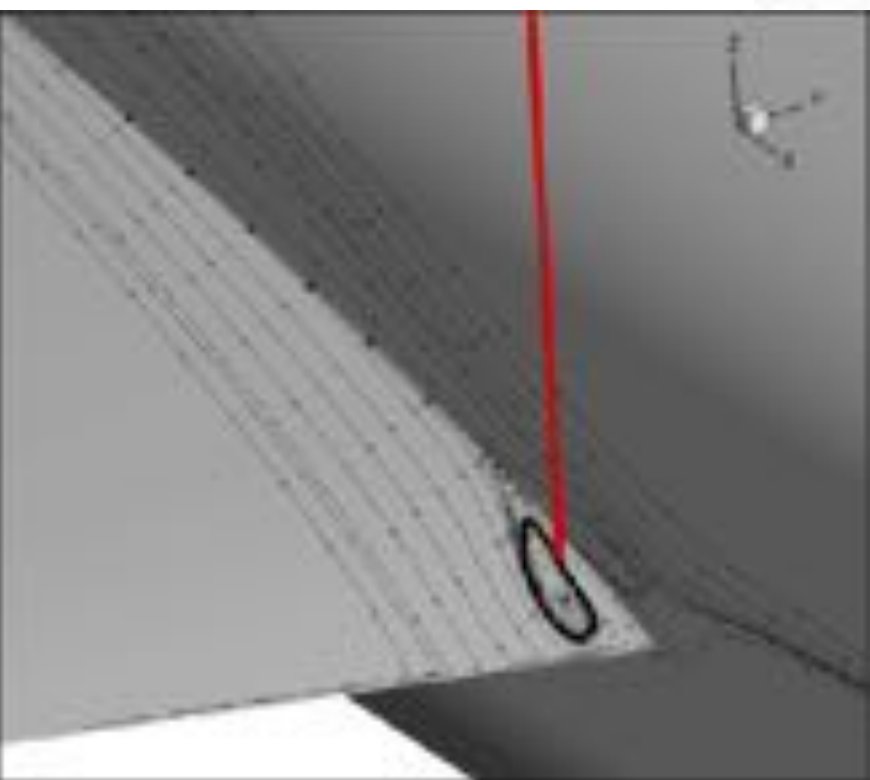


# Reynolds Stress Profiles: Turbulence Model



In the Separated Region, 10 mm from fuselage

Turb. models, still a large variation



AOA = 5 deg





# Summary

- Preliminary evaluations of OVERFLOW CFD “RANS” on Juncture Flow region
  - Solutions compare well before separation
  - Some sensitivity to grid resolution in free air
  - Less sensitive to grid resolution with wind tunnel walls
  - CFD in tunnel simulations predicted smaller separations
  - Turbulence Model variations the largest
- Turbulence Model predicted largest differences
  - No “trend” on which model matches the best
  - Wide variation across models
- CFD is doing a decent job at the broader quantities (pressures, velocities), but predictions break down in the separated regions.





# Future Work

- No significant indication in the computation of unsteady nature to the flow
- Preliminary time accurate computations do not show any major effects of unsteadiness
- Need a bit more guidance about the time scales
- Further explore effects of resolution (grid adaption) and turbulence model variations
- Possible corrections for AOA?



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# Questions?

